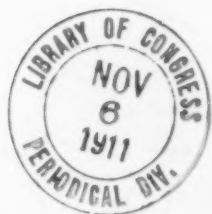


NOV 3 1911  
NOVEMBER 2, 1911

PRICE 10 CENTS

# LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



Chas. A. MacLellan

WORKING HIS WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

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# Leslie's

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

"In God We Trust."

CXIII. Thursday, November 2, 1911 No. 2930

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.  
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Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS:—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States; Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

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Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

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### Some of Next Week's Features

Dated November 9, 1911

**WHY HAS ALASKA NOT HAD A SQUARE DEAL?** The unhandsome treatment which Alaska has received at the hands of the Federal government is strongly outlined in this notable article, by Robert D. Heintz, LESLIE'S Washington correspondent, who accompanied Secretary Fisher during the latter's recent trip to that Territory. Mr. Heintz's impartial statement of conditions is most convincing, and this and subsequent articles on the same subject are certain to so arouse public sentiment that justice will be done to our great Northwestern domain.

**THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF TAFT'S TRIP.** One of the things dearest to President Taft's heart is to secure confirmation of the general arbitration treaties negotiated with England and France. Arty Ess, LESLIE'S special correspondent traveling with the President, describes the profound impression made on the large audiences in the West by the President's advocacy of the treaties, and shows how the President has won over sufficient senatorial support to assure approval of these pacts by the Senate.

**THE HOUSE OF SILENCE.** Departing from the narration of special experiences, Mr. Kauffman in this article describes the chief nursery of the social evil and preaches an effective sermon. In no previous contribution to the series, "The Girl That Goes Wrong," has the power of his pen been more evident.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

### CHRISTMAS PUDDING

Your Thanksgiving or Christmas Dinner will not be complete without this dessert *par excellence*. To have it rich, but wholesome and digestible, use

### BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

**RECIPE**—Dilute two-thirds can of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk with one and one-fourth cups of water. Beat eight eggs very light, add to them half the milk and beat together; stir in gradually one pound of crumbled crackers; then add one pound suet (chopped fine), one quart nutmeg, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, a pinch of salt, and two pounds of raisins (weighed after stoning and cutting them); lastly, add the remainder of the milk. Pour into a pudding mould and steam six hours. Serve with vanilla sauce.

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Established 28 Years  
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HEAD OF THE NATION CURIOUSLY ENTERTAINED BY NEWSPAPER MEN.

"Klahowya-six," accompanied by the "Peace Sign," was volleyed at President Taft by three hundred members of the Seattle Press Club during his recent visit to that city. A speech of welcome was delivered in the Chinook language. The musical numbers included "Skookum Tyee Taft" (Big Chief Taft) and other songs in Chinook, all composed especially for the evening. "Klahowya-Six" means greetings. It was evolved by the Indians in their attempt to say, "Clark, how are you, sir." Clark was a frontier trader. The "Peace Sign" of the club is given by raising the right arm, hand open, palm to front. President Taft was awarded a life membership in the Club, on his record as a newspaper reporter in Cincinnati. He enjoyed the evening immensely and made a humorous speech.

On the President's right is Colonel Alden J. Blethen, editor of the "Seattle Times." On Colonel Blethen's right is Scott C. Bone, editor of the "Post-Intelligencer." On President Taft's left, holding a photograph is J. Fred Braid, President of the Club. In the background are Secretary Charles D. Hilles and Major Butt. Seated at the table is Congressman Will E. Humphrey and next to him is Ed. J. Dalby, Chinook orator.

## EDITORIAL

### The General.

EVERY war must have its great general. He must be the sole commander and must take full responsibility for his leadership. If one general fails, another must be selected in his place.

In our own great Civil War the generals who were given command and failed were retired, one after the other. At last the silent Grant arrived to lead the North and the equally modest Lee to lead the South. Then the war went on until its close.

Every new commander is acclaimed by the people as the country's savior, but when he fails he is cast aside and forgotten. The new commander appears and is acclaimed until he also fails. Every one of the failures believes he should have been a success.

Every one enjoyed the homage that was paid him and made the best of his opportunity. Whether he led the army wrong or right, he hoped to be successful. Men cannot always take their own measure. The world takes it for them. The world needs great men, but little men sometimes and too often take the places that great men should fill. They occupy them only for a brief period.

Every man thinks he is as good as another. The smaller the man, the bigger his head; so we have little men temporarily in high places and big men shoved aside. This occurs in a country like ours, where we are all independent sovereigns.

The little men, like the little generals in the war, command, for a short time, public favor and applause. They work their way up into the highest stations, and then, to retain public favor, they must do something sensational. They must keep in the public eye or they will be forgotten. The easiest way to attract attention is by pandering to the selfish interests of the thoughtless crowds; hence the attacks on men of wealth, on great industries, on our bankers and our railroad men. Puff the actresses with a shady record and put the millionaire philanthropists in jail. Then hear the people shout!

Note all the political medicine cures for public ills that are offered to the dear people—nostrums like free silver, free trade and free greenbacks. The public listens with its mouth wide open; it is entertained. It believes it is being educated. But when the political nostrums fail, economic

laws are upset and the people face distress; the patent-medicine politicians disappear and the real leaders are urged to take command and save the situation. This is history. This is history. But unfortunately the people have short memories and the crop of demagogues is large and unfailing.

We are now passing through the strange experience of seeking to establish prosperity by knocking the foundations from under it. Instead of encouraging the investment of capital, we are preventing it. Instead of building up our great industries, we are busting them because they are mis-called trusts, and nobody yet has been able to define what the word "trust" means according to the statute. Instead of building new railroads, we are smashing what we have. We are closing the factories, and, if we go on in this way much longer, we must open the soup-houses again, as we did in the calamitous times of 1893.

Where is the real "General" with courage and ability to lead?

### The South in 1912.

A TEXAS Democratic club says: "It has been seventy years since a Southern Democrat was President of the United States. It has been more than fifty years since the South has offered one of her sons as a candidate of that party for this high office. During these years we have furnished more than three-fourths of the Democratic electoral votes and the Democratic Representatives and Senators." It adds that the time has come when the section which produced Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Polk ought to have a fair opportunity to present the claims of some of its sons in the Democratic convention of 1912.

All this, of course, is true. Prior to the Civil War the South had a son in the presidency for more than half of the two-thirds of a century of the life of the government under the Constitution. Not only did Southern Democrats fill the office for a large part of the time before 1861, but men of other parties from that section were in that office for many years. Among these were Washington, the Federalist, and William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor, Whigs. Although Harrison was a resident of Ohio when elected, he was born in Virginia. Moreover, the first two Republican candidates were born in the South. Fremont was a native of Georgia, and Lincoln of Kentucky. But the Civil War has shut Southern men out of consideration in Democratic presidential conventions and the South has produced few prominent Republicans in recent times.

The Texas Democratic club here referred to is

correct in saying that the time has come for the dominant Democratic section of the country to have some voice in Democratic national conventions. Appomattox is nearly half a century in the distance. Southern men have filled diplomatic stations, have been leaders in each branch of Congress, have been appointed Cabinet officers by Republican as well as Democratic Presidents and have sat on the Supreme Bench. A former Confederate soldier was, a few months ago, appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court by a Republican President. The only office from which Southern men have been excluded is the presidency and the time has come when the ban there ought to be removed, also. Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri, Underwood of Alabama, the floor leader in the House, Senator Williams of Mississippi, Senator Martin of Virginia and other Southern men have been mentioned in connection with the Democratic candidacy, and all are worthy and capable. The South is well supplied with presidential timber.

### Fixing Prices of Labor and Capital.

IN HIS extraordinary proposal that the government might fix prices of manufactured commodities Attorney-General Wickersham was at least wise in saying that he was not to be understood as expressing a conclusion, but as stating a problem. Because there is an Interstate Commerce Commission with power to approve railroad rates, Mr. Wickersham thinks there should be a Government Industrial Commission with similar powers. But railroads being quasi-public corporations with the privilege of exercising eminent domain are not in the same category with ordinary private business corporations, and there is something radically wrong with Mr. Wickersham's reasoning which draws the same conclusion from premises so widely different.

We object to the government fixing prices because it goes too far in the direction of government control, but having gone that far we then object because logically, at least, it should go further. If the government is to fix prices of the output of our factories it can't stop at that, but must also fix wages, determine the price of raw materials and all other elements of the cost of manufacturing. From this it is but a step to government ownership and pure socialism with the destruction of all private enterprise. Of course, Mr. Wickersham does not favor such a step, nor would labor agree to the government fixing wages unless their organizations controlled the government. It is a perfectly reasonable proposition, also, that if the government is to

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#### BREAKING GROUND FOR A GREAT EXPOSITION.

President Taft emptying into a box the first spadeful of dirt which he had dug on the site of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915, at San Francisco. The ground-breaking took place at the stadium in Golden Gate Park which occupies a part of the site of the big fair. The earth dug up by the President will be preserved among the historic mementos of the State. Previous to the ground-breaking there was an imposing military parade and salutes were fired by warships in the Bay and by the forts when the President hoisted the national colors to the top of a tall flagstaff. Addresses were made by the President, Governor Johnson and others.

Left to right: C. C. Moore, President of the Exposition Commission; A. W. Scott, Jr., a director of the Exposition; President Taft, Charles De Young, Major Butt, the President's aide.

dictate the price of commodities it should at the same time accept some of the responsibility of conducting business, the possible or probable loss. In all discussions thus far, those speaking for the government have made no provision for such a condition, proceeding on the assumption that there is never such a thing as a loss in business.

Again, while the Wickersham proposal is offered as a method to restrain monopoly, in its practical operation it would make monopoly more secure. That large corporations, by virtue of size and unexcelled facilities, might be able to live when selling at figures even below the manufacturers' cost of small companies is self-evident. Should the government be disposed to give the public full advantage of all these economies, it might fix a price that would mean a reasonable return to big corporations, but a meager profit or none at all to numerous small, independent companies. On the other hand, the fixing of prices at a point yielding a satisfactory return to the small concerns would signify a big profit to the combinations now securely backed by the government. The plan would actually enhance the evil it sought to overcome.

Business to-day is fronted with the clear-cut issue of private ownership under government regulation, or government ownership and operation, which means socialism. In his desire to see the abuses of capital destroyed and its proper use regulated, Attorney-General Wickersham has suggested a scheme which in its logical outcome would lead to socialism. But the government ought to be able to enact laws calling for publicity and preventing over-capitalization and other abuses of aggregations of capital without interfering with the enterprise of the individual in his effort to secure an increasing volume of trade by giving the consumer the best possible product for the least money. This means government supervision, of course, and probably calls for a Federal charter. Farsighted business men, however, would neither fear nor object to this, but would doubtless welcome a definite and easily understood plan of this sort to take the place of the doubt and uncertainty under which they now labor as to their rights under the law.

We shall have to come to some plan of government regulation of trade, but the end will not be reached via the radical Wickersham proposal which leads logically to absolute control and ownership by the government.

#### A World Five-minute Pause.

A FIVE-MINUTE cessation of all activities throughout the English-speaking world would be a striking way to mark the centenary of unbroken peace among English-speaking peoples. The treaty of Ghent between the United States and Great Britain was ratified February

17th, 1815, and since that time no war has marred the relations of the two nations. The suggestion that the English-speaking world be brought to a standstill for five minutes as one feature of the centenary celebration comes from one well qualified to give it—Senator Root, of New York. As Secretary of State, it will be recalled, Mr. Root had a leading part in clearing up all the old, outstanding questions of dispute between Great Britain and the United States. The proposal has appealed strongly to Canada's new prime minister, the Hon. R. L. Borden, and to Earl Grey, former governor-general of Canada, to whom has been offered the chairmanship of the British committee in charge of the celebration.

Throughout the English-speaking world—and this means practically that no part of the world would remain untouched—the period would be devoted to prayerful contemplation of the significance of the century of peace. Such a demonstration would powerfully affect all other peoples and exalt also the importance of international peace.

#### The Plain Truth.

THE ONLY thing free trade has ever made cheaper is wages.

PRESIDENT TAFT is to be renominated. He can be re-elected only by the support of the business men of the country. He can get that only on a platform calling for prosperity. The basis of prosperity is protection. The workingmen of this country understand this fact and the business men are rapidly beginning to believe it. If a little bunch of lawyers meeting in Chicago can organize a Progressive Republican Party, name a candidate for the Presidency and frame a National platform, what could the business men of this country do in the interests of prosperity if they should get together? Unless they do make their demand for recognition on the National Conventions, what consideration can they expect? The business men of this country, including the merchants, the bankers, the captains of industry, and all the shopkeepers, great and small, have everything at stake just now. Organized, they would be invincible. No political party would dare refuse to listen to them. Unorganized, they are passed, forgotten and unnoticed.

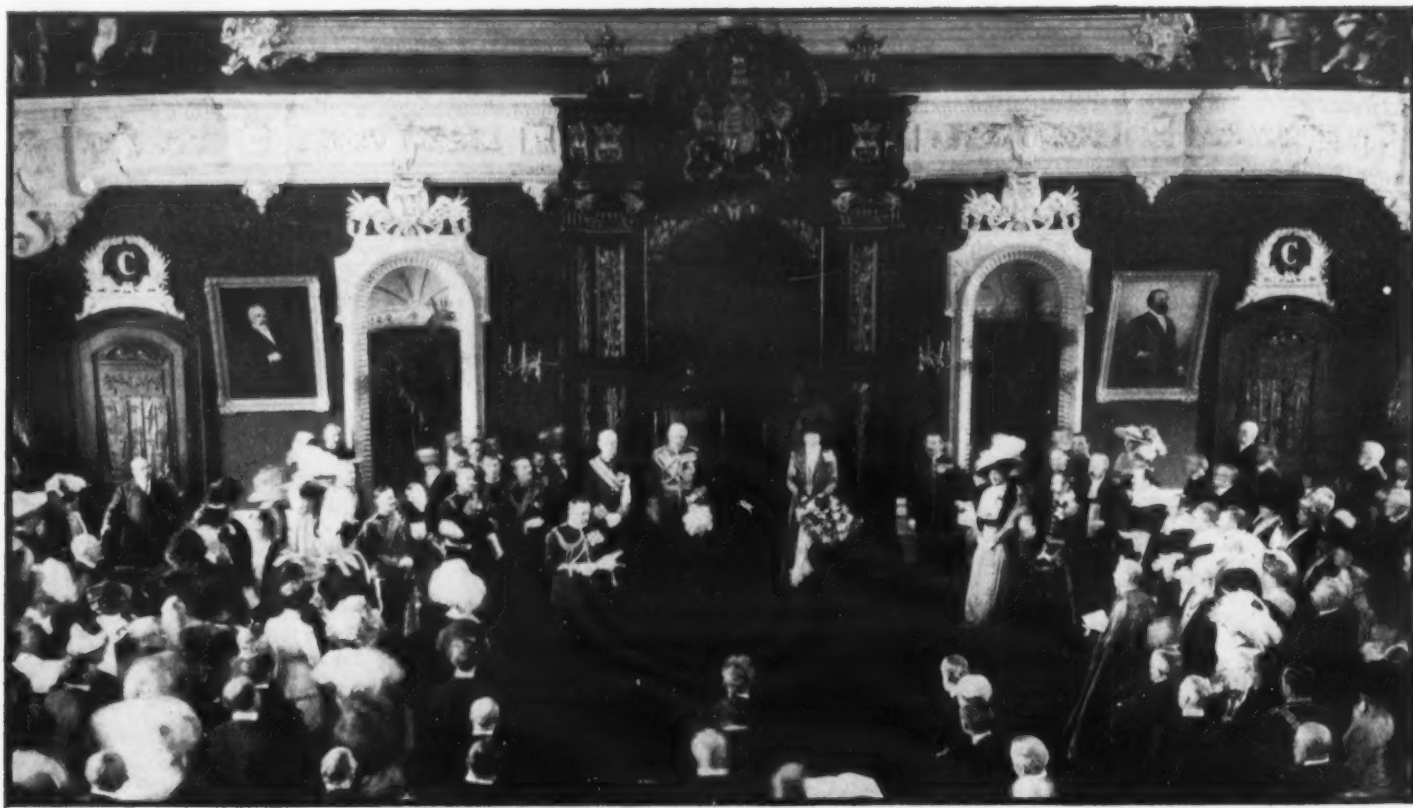
HIS OWN State dared not to place political leadership in the hands of the late Robert G. Ingersoll and we hardly think this country will want to place itself under the guidance of a man who has found in Ingersoll his chief inspiration. In his autobiography, now running in the *American Magazine*, La Follette is effusive in his expressions of admiration for Ingersoll, whom he calls a

"rare, bold, heroic figure." He tells how, standing in the post-office before a poster containing one of Ingersoll's speeches, "oblivious of my surroundings, I read it with tears streaming down my face. Ingersoll had a tremendous influence upon me," says La Follette, "as, indeed, he had upon many young men of that time. It was not that he changed my beliefs, but that he liberated my mind. Freedom was what he preached; he wanted the shackles off everywhere." History records, however, that this "rare, bold, heroic figure," who appealed so powerfully to La Follette's imagination, was more of an iconoclast than a liberator. His mission was to undermine the religious beliefs of those who would pay the price to hear him lecture. Not once did he put anything positive or constructive in the place of that which he sought to destroy. We cannot believe that the American people are ready to turn over the destiny of the country to any man who frankly confesses that he received the inspiration of his life from Robert G. Ingersoll, the apostle of destruction and the advocate of annihilation.

WOMAN suffragists are quite justified in looking upon California's decisive vote in their favor as of great significance to the movement everywhere. Possibly if the vote had been on that issue alone, it would not have been so favorable. Accepting the recall, referendum, etc., the people of California took woman suffrage also, as the tail with the hide. Yet it may be questioned whether woman suffrage is, after all, the tail of the various political innovations of our day. May it not be the best part of the hide? When one considers the prejudice coming down from past centuries against woman exercising such a public function as the ballot, the progress of the movement is truly remarkable. California is the sixth State to grant full suffrage to women. Wyoming started the ball rolling in 1869, but none followed till 1893, when Colorado gave it a push. Utah, Idaho, Washington and now California have followed since then. Kansas votes on the proposition this fall, and it is predicted that Kansas will line up as the seventh State to adopt it. It would only need the little word "sex" inserted in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution to give the privilege to women everywhere. And it may not be many decades before that proposition is attacked by suffragists who already have six States in line and a public sentiment which is increasingly becoming hospitable toward the innovation. The time for sneering at the women who want to vote is rapidly passing away. It was the farmers of California who gave the suffrage amendment its majority against the liquor interests, which swung every large city but Los Angeles against the amendment. There is food for thought here, too.



# Pictured Scenes in the World's Great Drama



**CANADA WELCOMES HER NEWLY APPOINTED RULER.**

Swearing in of the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General in the Parliament House at Quebec. Major Lowther reading the Duke's Commission. Duchess of Connaught standing on the platform. The Duke is the first member of the royal family of Great Britain who was ever commissioned as Governor-General of a British dependency.



**NEW ERA IN AEROPLANING.**

Orville Wright at Kill-Devil Hill, N. C., in his glider. He claims his new device makes flying safe.



**FLYING FROM MINNEAPOLIS TO THE GULF.**

Hugh Robinson in his hydro aeroplane starting from Lake Calhoun, Minneapolis, on his 2160-mile journey to New Orleans along the course of the Mississippi. He flew but a few hundred miles.



**GREAT BRITAIN'S BIGGEST WAR VESSEL.**

Imposing battleship "King George V" 24,000 tons, launched at Portsmouth, England. This vessel shows a great advance over John Bull's other fighting machines.



**SANE EDUCATOR OF THE NEGRO RACE.**

Dr. Booker T. Washington speaking to 8,000 whites and blacks at Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.



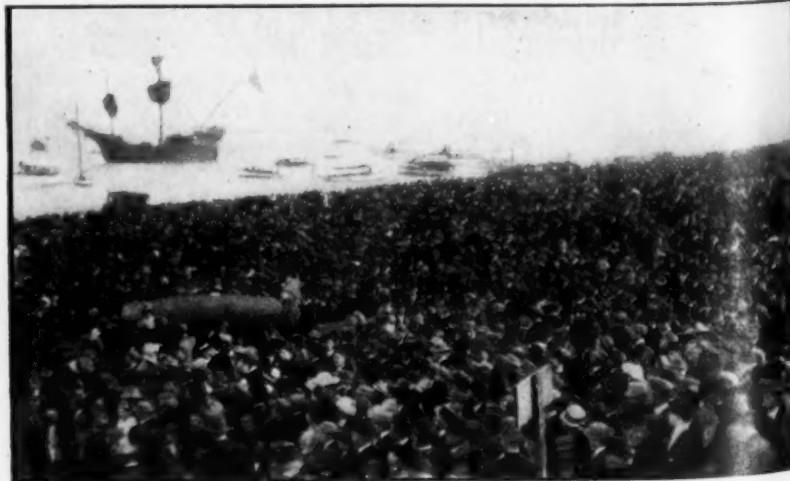
**TYPICAL NEGRO AUDIENCE IN THE SOUTH.**

Part of the 6,000 interested persons who listened to an address by Dr. Booker T. Washington at Temple, Texas, during his recent tour in that state.



**ILL-FATED MONSTER OF THE DEEP.**

An eighty-foot whale stranded on the beach at Ocean City, N. J. The great animal came ashore apparently with intent and was soon killed by the fishermen. It was a member of the true Black Bowhead Northern Sperm species.



**RE-DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.**

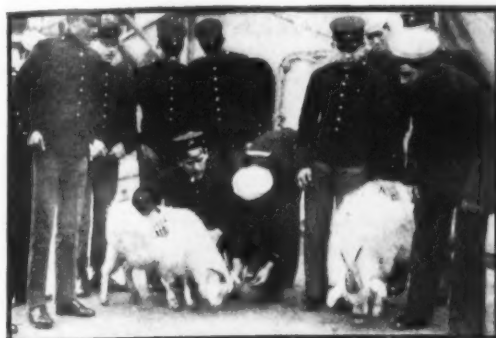
Immense crowd at Grant Park, Chicago, on Columbus Day, watching the arrival of "Columbus" from his caravel in Lake Michigan, a leading feature of one of the finest pageants ever designed in the United States.



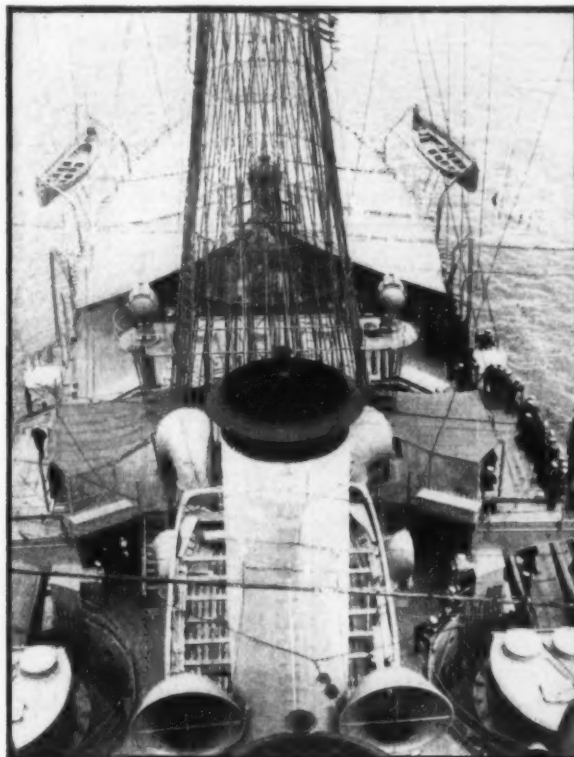
# Striking Scenes in Our Greatest Fleet



**A PACK OF FORMIDABLE WAR DOGS.**  
View from Grant's Tomb, New York, of vessels of the Atlantic fleet anchored in the Hudson.



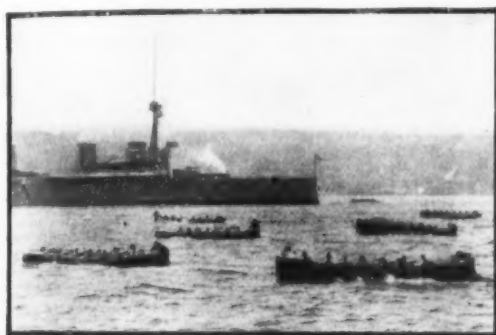
**BRINGERS OF GOOD LUCK.**  
Petting and feeding the goats, which are the sailors' prized mascots.



**BIRD'S-EYE GLIMPSE OF A GREAT WAR VESSEL.**  
Looking down and up on the battleship "Connecticut" from the forward fighting mast.



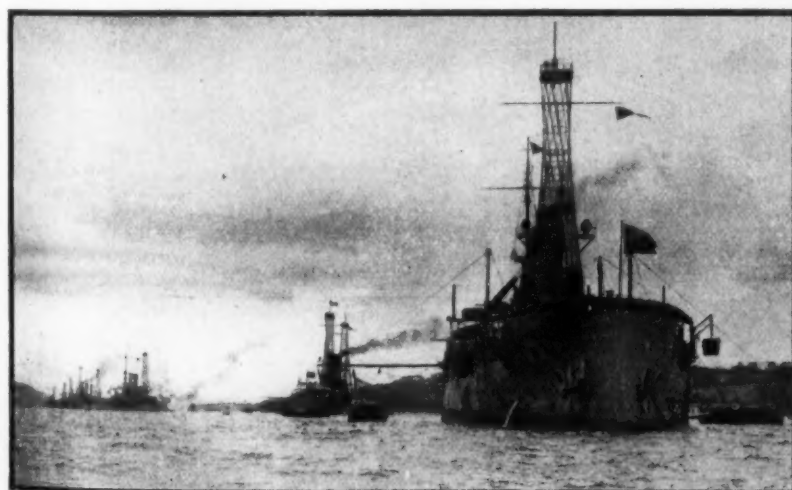
**TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA.**  
Gunner's mate Donnelly, on the Battleship "Vermont," explaining the big guns to very youthful visitors.



**RIGHT KIND OF PLAY FOR SAILORS.**  
Rowing crews of the fleet spinning and racing on the Hudson's waters.



**CLEANLINESS THE SHIP'S LAW.**  
Sailor perched near the muzzle of a huge cannon which he is cleaning.



**BIG AND EFFECTIVE FIGHTING MACHINES.**  
A line of powerful battleships in the Hudson River.



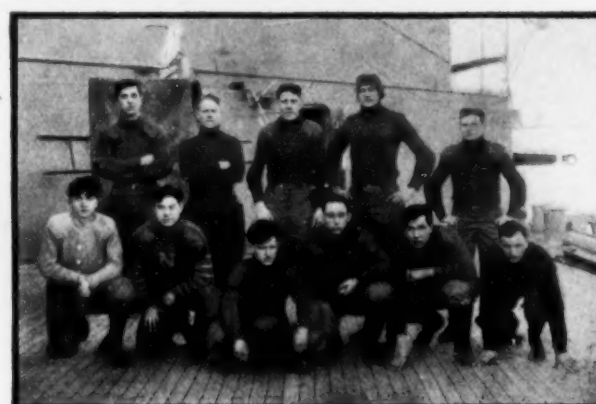
**UNIQUE FIRING SCENE.**  
A tremendous broadside from the battleship "New Hampshire."



**PRACTICING THE MANLY ART.**  
Two wiry sailors engaged in a vigorous boxing bout.



**USING A SAFETY DEVICE.**  
Bluejacket lighting his pipe at a smokers' lamp.



**A NAVAL ELEVEN.**  
Football team of the battleship "Nebraska" who "made good" on land.

These pictures illustrate the presence in New York Harbor, October 30 to November 2, of the most powerful fleet ever seen in America. It comprised 102 American naval vessels of all classes, with a total tonnage of 577,599, and included 24 battleships, 2 armored cruisers, 2 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 16 torpedo boats, 8 submarines, 8 colliers, 4 gunboats and 16 other vessels. The fleet was scheduled to be reviewed by Secretary of the Navy Meyer, in the absence of the President on his Western trip. The plan to mobilize the fleet in the Hudson excited interest all over the country.



# The Needs of Intercollegiate Football

By EDWARD R. BUSHNELL



THE MUCH DISCUSSED "ON SIDE" KICK.

Harvard in its contest with Yale last year working what has come to be regarded as a real reform in the great collegiate game.



WHEN THE RUNNER IS "DOWN."

An incident of the Harvard-West Point game of last season—an intimate view of a modern-day scrimmage.



THE START OF AN END RUN.

The rule against assisting the runner has brought about an open and safer game. The photograph of the Harvard-West Point game last year, shows the ball going into play.



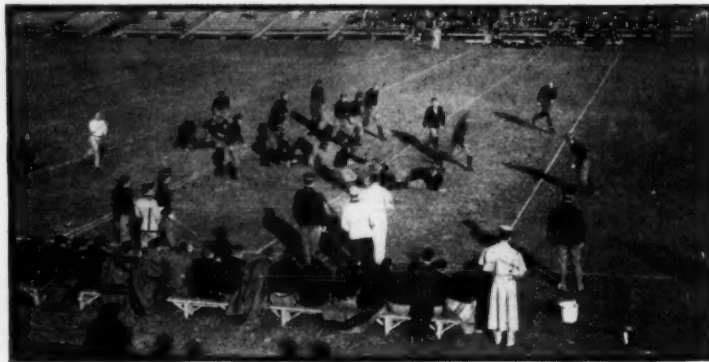
ONE OF THE FIRST BIG CLASHES OF 1911.

Captain Howe, of Yale, swinging out for an end run in the game with Syracuse University, when the New Haven boys won by a score of 12 to 0.



A CHANCE FOR A TOUCHDOWN.

A stirring moment in the Carlisle Indian School-West Point game of last season. The photograph shows modern football vastly different from the dangerous game of other days.



THE ARMY TEAM IN 1911 FORM.

Deen, the West Point full-back, finding an opening through left tackle in the game with Rutgers. The army won by a score of 18 to 0.

ENOUGH of the 1911 football season has passed to warrant the statement that the great intercollegiate sport is regaining the hold upon the public that it enjoyed before the surgical staff of the rules committee performed its bloody operation for the "debrutalization" of the game. If the game hadn't possessed the good qualities its sponsors claimed for it, it would never have survived the wholesale mauling, dissecting and grafting it received during the period from 1906 to 1910. With the introduction of the forward pass, which was the first radical amendment the operators decided upon, the general public began to lose interest. It lost interest partly because it missed the absorbing attractiveness of the old game, in which superior strength and cleverness had their just and sure reward in a steady advance of the ball. The basketball feature emphasized by the forward pass, in which the ball

was thrown indiscriminately about the gridiron, never appealed to spectators, nor does it now.

If the forward pass had been the only feature of the new rules, it would have proven too great a burden for the revised game to carry. But the introduction of the onside kick, permission to the first man receiving the ball to run with it and the prohibition of assistance to the runner, and, finally, the provision that there should always be seven men on the line of scrimmage, all constituted real reforms to the game. To be sure, it has required some time for coaches to work out new systems of play and for the general public to appreciate them. But the pendulum is swinging back and the game is regaining its old-time popularity.

Of all the changes in the rules, there seems to be only one which has not fully justified itself. This is the forward pass. No one attempts to deny that this

play is a violation of the elementary principles of football, and it is a serious question whether or not it can be fused with the general policy of the game. During the preliminary season to date, few of the big universities have operated it with anything like success. It proved very costly to both Princeton and Pennsylvania, on whom it reacted like a "boomerang." Intended as a ground-gaining play for them, it was turned into one against them. Both teams had their goal lines crossed for the first time in precisely the same manner. Against Princeton it was Lehigh and against Pennsylvania it was Dickinson, each of these minor colleges intercepting a forward pass and converting it into a touchdown.

The manner in which both of these scores were made constitutes the strongest indictment of the play. In each case the peculiar nature of the play was such

(Continued on page 504)

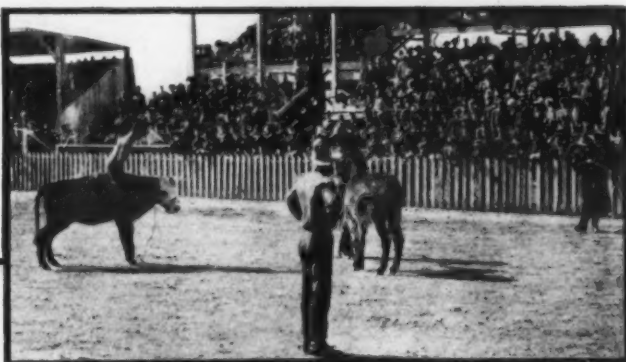




**A MIGHTY TURNOUT.**  
Only part of the big crowd who heard the President's speech at Seattle, Wash.



**HIGH UP ON MT. RAINIER.**  
President standing on the edge of a precipice one thousand feet high at Ricksecker Point.



**A LITTLE WILD WEST SHOW.**  
Horse rider and steer rider disporting in the arena in view of the President on Frontier Day at Cheyenne, Wyo.



**A MILITARY REVIEW.**  
Commander-in-Chief watching the maneuvers of soldiers from a stand at Cheyenne.



**WELCOMED IN UTAH.**  
Senator Smoot and Governor Spry escorting the President from the station at Salt Lake City.



**A BIG MELON CUT FOR MR. TAFT.**  
Head of the Nation tasting a luscious watermelon on the stand at Webster City, Ia., the Watermelon City, on Watermelon Day.

# "Good-By, Bill, and Good Luck!"

By ARTY ESS, Special Correspondent of Leslie's, traveling with the President

ON BOARD PRESIDENT TAFT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, EN ROUTE.

"GOOD-BY, Bill, and good luck!" With this hearty farewell from the far West ringing in his ears, President Taft turned his face once more to the rising sun and began the final leg of his second great swing around the circle. The President, before starting out on his present journeyings, had heard much of the "hostile West." He will pay no heed to such talk in the future, for he found in the golden West the same hospitable welcome that marked his tour through the central country, and he is carrying back from the Pacific coast memories of tremendous crowds, unfeigned enthusiasm and unsought pledges of loyal support.

Mr. Taft has tried to make his trip as non-political as possible, but the near approach of the presidential campaign has made it exceedingly difficult to steer away from the impending conflict. The President has gone so far, however, as to bitterly rebuke two or three local political celebrities who sought to take advantage of his presence to make political capital.

"I am always glad to see a display of good Republicanism throughout the country," he said, "but I am traveling now as the President of the United States, as President of the whole people and with their whole interest at heart."

It is only human, however, that Mr. Taft should be pleased with the fealty shown him by the leaders of his party everywhere. The far Western "insurgent" States of Washington, Oregon and California vied with the middle Western "progressive" States of Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska in giving him a royal welcome. Whether the wonderful outpouring of the people in these States had a political significance or

whether it merely was an expression of the virile patriotism of the West, the President took neither the time nor the pains to figure out. He was glad to see the people and glad to have them see him.

"It does me good, and I hope it does them good," said the President. "The man who for the time being represents the head of the nation should take advantage of every possible opportunity to go before the people, so that they can meet him face to face and see what manner of man he is. It is wonderfully impressive to travel through the country as I have been doing the past few weeks and to see everywhere the evidences of prosperity and patriotism. It is particularly gratifying to see the school children and to hear their chorus of cheers and to see them waving their tiny flags as a greeting to their President. There is no politics in that, but it reflects a love of country, a respect of authority, a sturdiness of race that makes you feel certain as to the future of the grand old United States. Whatever we may do, whatever we may leave undone, there will be willing and capable hands to take up the work in the days to come. You can't be a pessimist after a trip like this. There is optimism and real progressiveness everywhere, and the croakers might just as well close up shop."

The President has taken great delight in talking with the school children in the different towns and cities. "Are you as glad to see me as I am to see you?" he has asked on many occasions, and invariably there has been a rousing chorus of assent.

"Did you get a holiday on account of my visit?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you like me for that, anyway."

"Yes-s-s, sir-r-r!" with emphasis.

In traveling day after day you sometimes lose

track of time—a fact that the President quickly discovered one day in talking to a big bunch of "kiddies" on the coast.

"Did I bring you a holiday?" he inquired, with a confident smile.

"Naw," piped up a little boy in the front row; "it's Saturday."

Mr. Taft joined in the roar of laughter and promised to do better "next time" and not visit that particular town on Saturday.

In its big, hospitable way the West planned many interesting entertainments for the President, to vary the monotony of street parades, breakfasts, luncheons, dinners and public meetings. One of the most important things the President did on the coast was to turn with a golden spade the first shovelful of dirt marking the beginning of actual construction work on the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held at San Francisco in 1915, in celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal and the joining of the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. There is a splendid, healthy rivalry among the cities on the coast, an intense loyalty to one's home town, a civic pride coupled with the spirit of hustle and get there that give color and dash to the life of the thriving communities that have grown into full manhood in the great family of American municipalities in the last half century. This rivalry was shown in the entertainment of the President.

Mr. Taft has been in the West enough to know most of the little vanities and animosities of the various cities bordering on the Pacific, and he had a good deal of quiet fun growing out of this intimate acquaintance. For instance, when he was in Tacoma he knew enough to refer to the majestic, twin-peaked,

(Continued on page 499.)



# The Book That Aroused a Sleeping City

By ROLAND BRUCE BARRETT

II

**EDITOR'S NOTE:**—The startling report of the Chicago Vice Commission, made up of prominent clergymen, educators, business men and others, has created a marked sensation. The statements, facts and figures that were given bluntly and plainly are of the most surprising nature. The report of the commission, making a volume of several hundred pages, was printed for private circulation only and was intended to reach principally those who were actually engaged in the crusade against white slavery. The statement is made that the Post office Department refused to transmit over one thousand copies that had been ordered by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and that he had mailed to those who sympathized with the movement he inaugurated against the white slavery iniquity while he was foreman of the special grand jury in New York City which considered this subject for a long period and made a report of absorbing interest. Leslie's has arranged with Mr. Roland Bruce Barrett, of Chicago, to summarize the principal points in the Chicago Vice Commission's report and especially to emphasize its conclusions. The second of Mr. Barrett's papers on the subject is presented herewith. It discusses some of the causes of white slavery which the commission found to exist. The third and closing article will show how our industrial and economic system is at fault.

**I**N A PREVIOUS article, reviewing the Chicago Vice Commission's report, I have shown how bad home conditions—poverty and quarreling, chiefly—lead the girl to seek her diversions outside of the family circle. Following still further the disclosures of this remarkable report, I go on to say that these diversions must express themselves in a most simple and inexpensive manner, such as attending the five-cent theater, the amusement park, the ever-present dance hall, the public park, and, above all, in walking the streets unescorted after the evening meal and, too often late into the night. Remember, this girl has no drawing-room in which to receive her visitors, no finely selected library from which to choose an entertaining book, no piano on which she may lightly run over the popular airs of the day. Her home is but one in name—not in fact. So she takes to the streets to court or be courted and, perhaps, to lose her all!

Let us follow this girl on one of her nocturnal ventures. She may start out alone or in the company of a child as defenseless as herself. For every girl there is a man—two, three, a dozen, apparently. On every corner she meets him; she is confronted on every side. She need not seek far for a male escort. And if at first she be a bit shy, she becomes quickly weaned from such folly. The girl early learns her cue—"Be game, or stay at home!" There is no dodging the meaning of this, and few care to, anyway. The faster and more exciting the sport, the better they like it. In this connection, too, we must not fail to seriously consider the natural and strong attraction of the one sex for the other.

The present-day amusement park and the nickel theater come in much the same category. They are both patronized principally by the poorer classes. This is even more strikingly true of the cheap theater, or what it really amounts to—a moving-picture show. It is to these two sources of amusement and to the even more treacherous dance hall that the poor girl is necessarily and chiefly attracted. And it is here that she finds men of all classes—not only the poor man that she is familiar with, but also the man of wealth and position who is out looking for adventure. The latter is far more dangerous than the former. He attempts to dazzle the poor creature with his descriptions of the "society" that he knows or to stagger her with a vulgar display of his wealth. If the girl be weak or the man a sensualist, there can be but one end.

Another prolific source of evil is some of the cheaper class of ice-cream parlors and fruit and candy stores. The proprietors of certain of these stores seem at times almost devilishly ingenious in the methods that they adopt. Here the small purchaser can come and while away an evening in small talk and petty badinage, with the added attractions of music and dancing. This may be—often is—the open sesame to later and far more fatal indulgences. The chop suey restaurant, which almost invariably has saloon connections, is also known as a disintegrating factor in our moral structure.

There seems, according to the report, no end to the temptations thrown in the path of the girl of lowly fortune. Many of these are found in diversions that in themselves are healthful and elevating. In this category the excursion boat is a chief offender. What could be more exhilarating and healthful, more buoyant and uplifting, than to escape the torrid atmosphere of a summer's day in the city with a boat trip on the broad, cool expanse of a great inland lake? Yet, as soon as the three-mile line which marks the jurisdiction of the State is passed, there is a wild rush for the bar. Much open drunkenness results and scenes too shocking to warrant description are enacted. Staterooms are let out to any or all who may apply. Much immorality is known to result from such practices.

The average roller-skating rink comes in for a measure of censure in the report, as must any public place of amusement that caters to the wage-earning classes, for the social evil is ubiquitously rampant. In every center where the child of the poor congregates—even in our great public parks—this danger lurks. At present, for the girl in the adolescent stage—from fourteen to twenty—there seems to be no social terra firma that she may safely tread alone. There is but one safeguard—vigilance; there is but one remedy—education.

A major part of the detailed report of the Chicago Vice Commission makes rather somber reading. It is largely a story of defamed womanhood, with caustic comment as to the man's part therein. Of all the

## The Chicago Vice Commission.

The report of the Vice Commission which started a great wave of moral reform in Chicago, was based upon extended and careful investigation of the evil conditions existing in certain quarters of that city. Absolute confidence in the report was felt because of the high character of the persons under whose auspices the inquiry took place. Among the leading members of the commission were the following:

Very Rev. Walter P. Sumner, Dean Episcopal Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, an Alumnus of Dartmouth College, Chairman of the Commission.

Edwin W. Sims, former Assistant United States District Attorney.

Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsauls, popular and eloquent pastor of the large Central Church, Chicago.

Professor Graham Taylor, President of the Chicago Commons, former head of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, wife of the Belgian Consul, formerly head of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

Dr. W. A. Evans, at one time the efficient head of the Department of Health, Chicago.

Julius Rosenwald, millionaire head of Sears, Roebuck & Company and one of the founders of the colored Y. M. C. A.

Judge Harry Olson, first Chief Justice of the Chicago Municipal Courts.

Abram W. Harris, LL.D., President of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and former head of Yale University Law School.

John L. Whitman, Superintendent Chicago House of Correction, former jailer of Cook County, one of the world's most advanced penologists.

George J. Kneeland, Director of the actual work of the investigation, and former Chief Investigator for the Committee of Thirteen in New York.

causes that the report cites that lead so many young women and girls to take up a life of shame, none seem more pitiable or to be regretted than those resulting from widowhood, wife desertion and divorce. In all of these instances the young girl once has been a wife. But unfortunately she has had her eyes opened since; she no longer possesses the illusions of her early youth as to the man. She has suffered at his hands—degradation or open shame; she has felt the pinch of poverty—the burden of motherhood without sufficient means of support—or a man's physical abuse, and some day may have discovered that she has been shamelessly deserted.

According to the Chicago Vice Commission's report, one particular form of male criminality—the word "infidelity" will hardly do—is the fake marriage. One betrothed human enters into a criminal conspiracy with another of the same species to ruin a girl's life and name—one on account of his vile lust, the other for less than the silver of a Judas Iscariot—and seldom does either suffer a most merited jail sentence. Even such belated justice is a farce. There should be far more drastic punishment. Another menace is found in a certain type of employment agencies, whose proprietors, under the pretext of securing positions in theatrical companies, amusement parks, etc., bring the girl in contact with men of loose morals and looser principles, or quite as often, perhaps, with the keepers of or agents for immoral houses.

In going over the long list of causes which the report finds responsible for the undoing of so many young girls, there is frequently brought to light a lack of knowledge of sex and hygiene. In most cases there is absolutely no excuse for such laxity on the part of the parents. It amounts to criminal negligence. It has been proven, in about nine cases out of ten, that it is essentially dangerous for a girl not to know herself, of her powers of attraction and her own natural weaknesses.

In a previous paper I said that Chicago harbors five thousand known women of ill repute. It is impossible to believe by any stretch of the imagination that each one of these women, notwithstanding cruel temptations, willingly, deliberately, without outside help, aid or suggestion, took up an evil life. There is too much proof to the contrary. There have been many convictions of white slave traffickers in every large city. The panderers are to blame. Let the doubter but stroll through the "red light" district of any of our large cities—Chicago, for example—on a fine afternoon, and see the almost unaccountably large number of men standing idly on the corners, in front of these immoral houses. He will at once be startled and convinced. All are "cadets," all are grafters of various kinds, all are looking for the "coin." They are not humans—they are merely betrothed degenerates. Pity the hapless girl that falls into such hands! Study these men well, for among their number you will find the actual, professional procurers.

The human mind will turn to anything that offers money as a reward, and the white slave traffic does this. There exists among the fraternity of the half-world an understanding by which they help one another

to secure women and young girls as adjuncts to their unholy business. I will not dwell on the methods employed. The pay is high and until recently the practice was perfectly safe. A goodly number of women are engaged in this nefarious business, too, but they are not as numerous or as dangerous as the men.

Mothers, zealously guard your daughters. Know the men that call on them, their antecedents, their aim in life. Do not let your daughter travel alone, unless you know her better than you know yourself. Watch over her, educate her and safeguard her. You will then have a clear conscience, while your child will run but little risk of falling a victim to the wiles of some unprincipled adventurer or evil trafficker.

The disorderly house is the excrescence of immorality. It is tolerated because it is commercialized. It is commercialized because it is tolerated. It is a place of avarice and greed. Its atmosphere is fiction; its corner-stone is graft. Built on a fictitious foundation, it knows of naught but fictitious values. It is a place of double dealings, a sepulcher of charred hopes. Its name is false; its game is false. It gives no quarter; it asks none. It leaves but the one heritage—misery; and it knows but one god—gold. It does not belong to this civilization and it must go. According to the police list, there are 464 of these charnel houses in Chicago; there are a goodly number that are not on the list. It is significant that the investigators employed by the Vice Commission found 1314 women, other than those on the police list and whose admitted sole means of support is the barter of their bodies; and the commission frankly adds that it canvassed only part of the city.

It is not a pretty thing to talk about—this institution, this monstrosity—and I will not dwell on it. It has features essentially its own, however, and of one of these I would tell you. It has a "system" that cannot be beaten. The girl inmate who tries to outpace it early learns her folly. Surely is the house of sin most cruelly thorough in its methods and their consequent results. Only when the wretched girl who has been enticed into its maw has been fully exploited, utterly crushed and hardened—not before—is its work over. Then may the pauper's grave receive its unfortunate victim.

One of the hardest problems that the social worker has to contend with is the cold indifference frequently shown toward the fallen girl by those that she might naturally expect the most from—mothers with daughters of their own or church workers who seem to forget the "Judge not that ye be not judged" of the Scriptures, uttered by One never to be forgotten for His marvelous charity to the lowly and sinful. If a girl has not gone wrong too long, she is never beyond redemption. Our great present problem, then—outside, of course, of the essentially preventive measures—is to get her before she has become too hardened. The matron of a home for delinquent girls in New York City said, in discussing the subject, "We could save seventy-five per cent. if only we could find a way to begin nearer the beginning."

Some three or four years ago, when the sale of liquor, and more particularly of beer, was stopped in Chicago's disorderly houses, the profits of these places dwindled in a most alarming manner. One keeper complained that since the prohibitive law had been in effect she had lost \$2,500 monthly. Another landlady said that after the enactment of the measure in question her rent had been reduced from \$500 to \$250 per month, but that she would gladly pay the higher rent if she could again sell intoxicants. In this connection let me call your attention to a reference in the text of the vice report, page 228-229:

The superintendent of a large State school for delinquent girls reports a large proportion of them to be children of alcoholic degenerates who in addition are affected \* \* \* with disease. From children with such an heredity, it is claimed many criminals are reared. If children of this class could be examined by an expert psychologist, and cared for in early life, as they should be, the larger number of them would never reach the jails and penitentiaries. The superintendent emphatically asserts that "the girls who came to us, possessed of normal brain power, or not suffering from sickness, we look upon as a prize indeed, and we seldom fail to make a woman worth while as a prize indeed, whatever her environment has been. But we have failed in numberless cases, where the environment has been all right, but the girl was born wrong."

Recommendations for curbing the social evil, for lessening disease and crime and for ameliorating the condition of the city's fallen women fill a large part of the report of Chicago's Vice Commission. Chief among these are a powerful plea for the single

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## Many New Plays in New York

Drama and Musical Comedy Vie  
for the Public's Approval

By HARRIET QUIMBY



AN INCIDENT OF "THE PRICE."

Helen Ware and Harrison Hunter in George Broadhurst's new play soon to have a New York hearing.



THE KISS WALTZ.

Adele Rowland, Martin Brown and Elsa Ryan in the lively musical comedy at the Casino Theater.



CUPID PRESIDES.

John Drew and Mary Boland in "A Single Man" at the Empire Theater.



GYPSY LOVE.

Marguerita Sylva and Arthur Albro in Franz Lahar's tuneful opera at the Globe Theater.



A SCENE FROM "PASSERS-BY."

Ernest Lawford and Julian Royce in Haddon Chambers' delightful drama at the Criterion Theater.



ROSE LA HARTE.

Prima Donna in "Around the World" at the Hippodrome.



A DRAGOMAN'S CONVERSION.

Edgar Selwyn, author and star, with Edna Baker as a missionary, in "The Arab," at the Astor Theater.

MY RECENT advocacy of silence in the theater has brought a number of approving letters from readers in all parts of the country. In this connection I take pleasure in referring to the unexpected sensation of pleasure received at the Irving Place Theater on the opening night of the performance in German of the Viennese Opera Company in "Die Fledermaus." The silence throughout the house when the curtain arose was profound and impressive. When the first note of the singer's voice echoed through the theater with the lifting of the leader's baton, the effect was superb. The very best there was in the excellent company was brought out by the expectant atmosphere of the auditorium. One other fact of the performance impressed me, and that was the clear, natural and perfectly understood enunciation even of those who have the smallest of the speaking parts. This is in painful contrast with what we have at some of our best American theaters. I will not at this time speak of the performances in New York theaters in which imperfections in this respect are specially noticeable and commonly commented upon by theater-goers.

Why should not the manager, at the closing rehearsal of a play, take his seat in the back of a house, with the special purpose of passing upon the quality and tone of the voices? This matter is of prime importance to the audience and to the success of a production. The high price of admission to our theaters justifies those who pay in expecting the very best that can be given. I do not mean the very best of talent, for talent is rare and cannot be secured by every manager. But the audience is entitled at least to be able to hear what the actors are saying. It is not enough to ask for silence in the auditorium, if the players do not fulfill their duty in properly measuring their voices' requirements for each particular performance.

"Die Fledermaus," with its spirit of rollicking gaiety and its continuous flow of melody, furnishes delightful entertainment to music lovers. The new German company organized by Director Amberg was well received by an audience of critical first-nighters.

### "THE ONLY SON," AT THE GAIETY.

The refreshing Wallace Eddinger in the rather depressing "The Only Son" is the unusual spectacle offered in the appearance of the one-time popular

Lord Fauntleroy as a star in a new play by Winchell Smith. It is a hard battle all evening between the joys and the glooms, but the latter finally are vanquished through the sheer power of Mr. Eddinger's personality—or whatever you want to call it. It is a far cry from a role in farcical comedy, such as Mr. Eddinger has been wont to essay since he came to man's estate, to the weepy and often fearfully tragic champion of an erring mother, as he appears in "The Only Son." But the young man is equal to it. He has fully outgrown the velvet suit, red sash and blond curls of Lord Fauntleroy, and shows to equal advantage as the denouncer of a father bent on the degradation of an unfaithful spouse or a stage-door Johnny planning a supper party for a bunch of chorus girls.

Mr. Smith has tackled a large problem in his play and fails to solve it convincingly. The murder of a French artist leads to the discovery of a strong attachment for him by the wife of a New York multimillionaire. A detective, bent on blackmail, tells the husband of a packet of letters he has found, and the husband drives his wife from his home. The daughter is crushed by the disgrace of it; the son, heretofore interested only in how fast he can spend his allowance, flies to the support of his mother. This spectacle of a husband denouncing his wife before their children is harrowing. It is difficult to imagine such a scene in real life as Mr. Smith has drawn. It seems more probable the dramatist has courted the sensational and the improbable in the hope of making a thrilling incident. The son defies his father, goes into business, achieves wonderful success and two years later reunites his parents through their mutual love for him and their pride in his unsuspected ability. By the force of his determination and their admiration he dominates both and brings about a return of the love which existed before the coming of wealth.

Mr. Eddinger makes a most attractive and lovable son. His sudden jumps from comedy to tragedy and back again tend to startle one, but win forgiveness from the audience in the sheer pleasure of seeing the play end happily. The young star is fortunate in his support. Claude Gillingwater, as the father, the only other really important character in the play, improves with acquaintance and furnishes a finished bit of acting. Olive Wyndham, always capable and attractive, makes the best of a poor part.

(Continued on page 505.)



# A Railroad's Unique Educational Movement



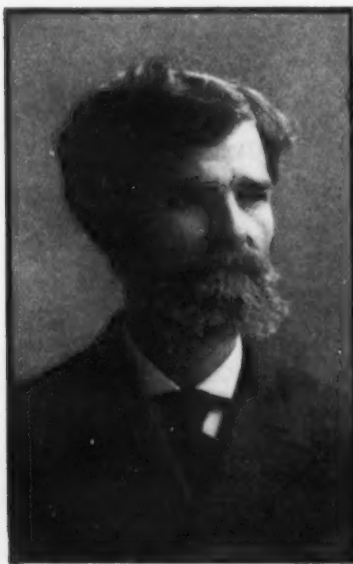
E. ST. JOHN,  
Originator of the library system.  
1899-1902.



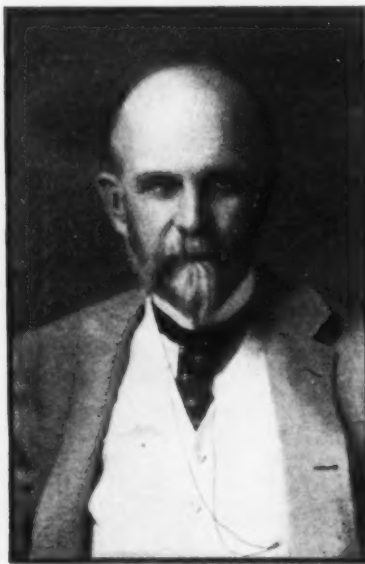
A RUSH OF READERS AT A FLAG STATION.  
Arrival of library and delivery bag, carrying magazines, books, etc. This is typical of hundreds of such places on the Seaboard Air Line Railway.



MRS. EUGENE B. HEARD,  
General superintendent of the free traveling library system.



JOHN T. PATRICK,  
One of the originators of the library system  
of the Seaboard Air Line.



FRANK H. SCOTT,  
President Century Company, a good friend  
of the traveling school libraries.



JAMES M. BARR,  
Former vice-president, still interested in  
the library system's success.



CHARLES R. CAPPS,  
Vice president Seaboard Air Line, and the  
traveling library's staunch friend.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway has established a free traveling library system for the benefit of the communities along its line in several Southern States. There are two classes of library, the community and the school. Applications for community libraries call for the organization of village improvement clubs. Hundreds of towns have been improved in this way. Applications for school libraries demand improvement of schoolhouses and grounds.

## The Best Way to Boost a City

What Memphis Did With Twenty Thousand Dollars

By JOHN DUFFY

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the second article on advertising a city. The first, by Chalmers Lowe Pancoast, advocated the use of expositions, carnivals, "old home weeks" to inject new life into towns.

RECENTLY the Tri-State Fair, an industrial exposition showing the progress and prosperity of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee, brought 50,000 visitors to Memphis. Figuring that each visitor spent three days in the Tennessee metropolis, this was regarded as being equal to having 150,000 persons within its gates for one day, enjoying the pleasures of the fair and the sights of the city, and patronizing its merchants. The latter were elated. They had contributed liberally to the funds raised for the promotion of the fair, and their tills saw these contributions returned quickly with interest. This would tend to support the theory advanced by Chalmers Lowe Pancoast, in a recent issue of *LESLIE'S*, that this is the best method of boosting a town, injecting new life into it and awakening it from any lethargy into which it may have lapsed.

This wasn't Memphis's first experience with boosting—they are notable boosters there and they work at it day and night—and since the fair has passed into history for this year many of those who were foremost in its promotion have been doing considerable figuring. Comparison of the fair results with those following the splendid advertising campaign of a while back has furnished food for careful thought when Memphis's next boost is about to be started.

Memphis's advertising campaign was a wonder. The whole reading public of the United States was made to sit up and take notice. No one was allowed to remain in ignorance of the fact that Memphis was very much on the map. But while the rest of the country saw tangible evidences of the \$20,000 Memphis spent in presenting its claims to the world

through the medium of the big weekly and monthly publications, few, aside from those who have visited there, know what it accomplished. It is estimated that as a result of that advertising campaign no less than sixty-five manufacturing concerns have moved to Memphis. Careful investigation has revealed that these plants employ, on an average, eighty men apiece. This would give a total of 5,200 new citizens within a year. Statisticians have figured that for every man there is at least one other dependent on him to be counted, and this would mean a total of 10,400. Then, figuring as they did in the case of the fair, if Memphis gained 10,400 new citizens through this medium in one year, its population for one day would be swelled approximately 3,800,000—something to make its merchants and every one else happy beyond their wildest dreams. Gaining 10,000 new citizens at a cost of \$20,000 is getting them at \$2 a head—certainly money well spent.

The advertising campaign brought more than sixty-five new factories. At least seventy-five new jobbing houses and between three hundred and four hundred new firms were added to the business enterprises of the city. All this was obtained, as every one in Memphis is willing to admit, at a total outlay of \$20,000. Between five thousand and six thousand inquiries were received, and there is no way of figuring how many individuals, attracted by the energy and push displayed in the advertising, sought Memphis as a home.

The story of that advertising campaign is interesting. Memphis business men, corporations and the public generally, tiring of being called on weekly and almost daily to furnish funds for the entertain-

ment of conventions coming there, and realizing the necessity of businesslike advertising, organized the Bureau of Publicity and Development, within and under the protection of the Business Men's Club, a notable organization of some 1,500 active citizens closely united to boost the town. This bureau, governed by a body of forty men, immediately raised \$50,000 by assessment, and \$20,000 was appropriated for advertising. This was placed in the hands of a committee, just as other committees were given their shares, and told to make the best of them.

The advertising committee sought out an agency capable of handling the proposition. Plans were laid for a mighty campaign, and soon readers of daily newspapers of the North and East, of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* and the *Saturday Evening Post*, and monthlies of national circulation were greeted with great display advertisements singing the praises of Memphis and telling the opportunities it offered to those who would move their plants and business houses there. Results followed immediately and the harvest is not yet complete. Factories don't pull up their stakes and depart to new climes over night, but Memphis's seed has been well sown. Even as it gathers together a new fund and casts about for new ways of sending its claims to greatness to the ends of the earth, manufacturers are seeking sites there, studying its railroad freight rate advantages and planning to move there.

"The general advertising campaign Memphis has conducted, I believe, has been productive of more good than has been attained by any other city in any other way," said James S. Warren, manager of the

(Continued on page 500.)



# New and Old War Pictures of Interest

Recent Events Photographed and Civil War Pictures of Fifty Years Ago Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, November 2, 1861

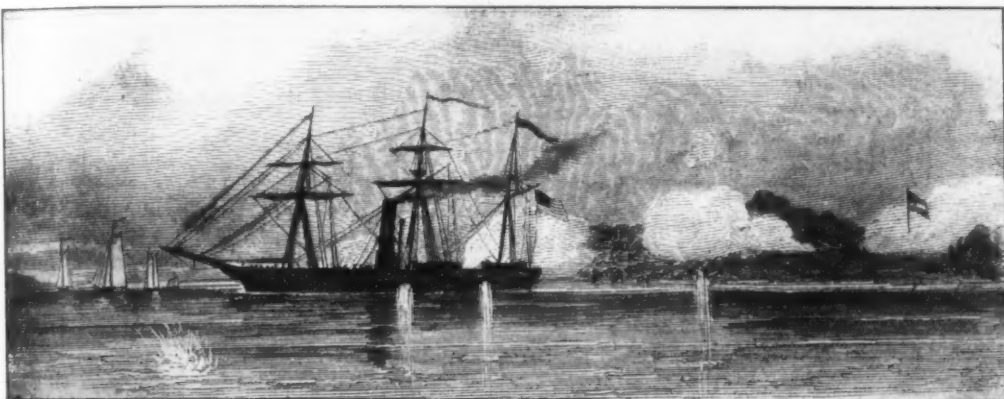
Copyright, Leslie-Judge Co.



The Confederate Flotilla. U. S. Steamer "Monticello." The United States steamer "Monticello," shelling the Confederate troops at Chicamacimo on their return from an unsuccessful attempt to cut off the retreat of the 20th Indiana Regiment toward Hatteras Lighthouse, October 5. From a sketch by an officer of the "Monticello."



The loyal inhabitants of Hatteras Island, expelled from their homes by the Confederate troops, overtaken by the 20th Indiana Regiment while retreating to Fort Hatteras for protection, October 4. From a sketch by Dr. Everts, of the 20th Indiana Regiment.



Attack on the United States Steam Sloop-of-war "Seminole," from the Confederate batteries, Evansport shipping point, Potomac River, October 15.

From a sketch by our artist on board.



Morning mustering of the "Contraband" at Fortress Monroe on their way to their day's work, under the pay and direction of the United States.

From a sketch by our artist at Fortress Monroe.



DEDICATING A NEW PEACE MONUMENT.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment parading in a downpour of rain at Atlanta's recent Peace Celebration. Soldiers of three wars, from seven States of the North and South, took part in the demonstration.



REMEMBERING THE DAY THEY WERE MUSTERED IN.

Survivors of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry gathered on the same hillside near Cincinnati fifty years afterward to hold a memorial service. Their regiment saw service in forty-four battles during the civil war.



NORTHERN SOLDIERS GUESTS OF THE SOUTH.

A great barbecue was served the visiting militiamen following the recent unveiling of Atlanta's Peace Monument. The Old Guard of New York, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, the Putnam Phalanx, the Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, Conn., and the Fencibles of Philadelphia were among the organizations taking part. A number of old southern organizations also attended.



ATLANTA'S GREAT TRIBUTE TO PEACE.

The beautiful bronze group signifying "Peace Forbidding War" was unveiled recently in Atlanta. It commemorates the mission of peace undertaken by the Gate City Guards of Atlanta in their trip North in 1879. The unveiling was made the occasion for a remarkable demonstration of the present-day peace between the North and South.





Forty thousand persons crowded the Polo Grounds in New York to witness the opening contest between New York and Philadelphia. It was the largest crowd ever gathered at the Polo Grounds.



**DESCRIBING THE GAME BY ELECTRICITY.**  
Some of the thousands of baseball lovers who could not see the games watched their progress on bulletin boards in New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities. The picture shows a vast throng in front of the "New York Herald" office.



**A PLAY WHICH WON A GAME.**  
Baker, in white, of the Philadelphia team, is shown rounding third base after having hit a home run which sent another in ahead of him and gave Philadelphia the second game. The day following Baker again knocked a home run and saved the day for Philadelphia.



**FARAWAY SPECTATORS.**  
Several thousand enthusiasts climbed Coogan's Bluff, New York Park, in the hope of seeing the games with their own eyes. However, they did hear the players of the mighty



Twenty-six thousand persons saw the Philadelphia opening of the series at Shibe Park, while many thousands crowded the Polo Grounds in New York.

## Picking the Champions of America

Attracting far greater attention than the Olympian games of old, a wonderful series of baseball contests was recently staged in New York and Philadelphia. After exciting seasons lasting all summer within their own baseball organizations, the New York "Giants" and the Philadelphia "Athletics," were declared the winners in the National and American Leagues, respectively, and a series of seven games was arranged to determine the world's championship. The

games were for admission games sixty





WIGHT PICTORIAL NEWS CO.

ARK'S GREETING TO TWO GREAT TEAMS.  
Philadelphia. It was the largest crowd ever gathered within the enclosure, and New York lovers of the sport were made happy by the victory of their men in the initial contest.



AY SPECTATORS AND WHAT THEY SAW.  
Thousands of enthusiasts gathered at Coogan's Bluff, overlooking the field and the roof of the stands. All over, they did hear the cheers of the mighty multitude.



BROWN BROTHERS

#### AN ALL-NIGHT WAIT FOR TICKETS.

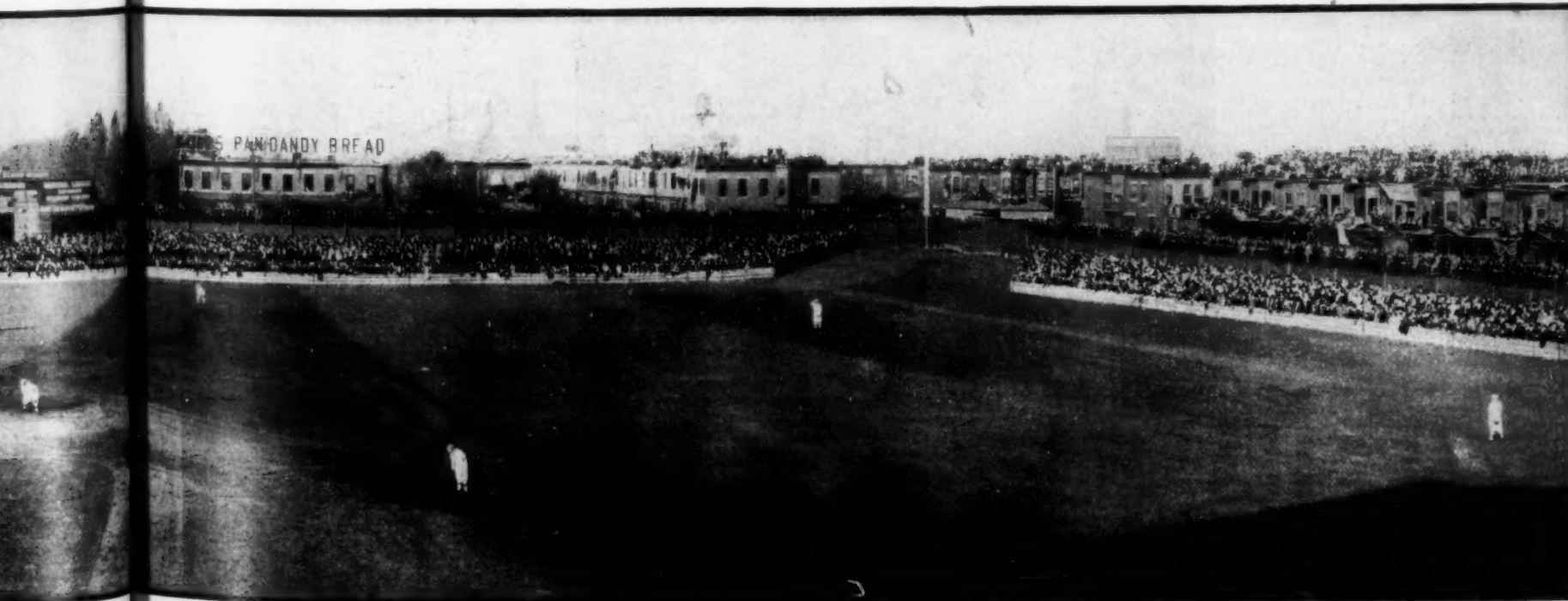
More than twenty-four hours before the first New York game a line had formed, one that grew steadily as night came on. At 4 a. m. on the day of the game, more than 1,000 men and boys were in line. The gates opened at 8 o'clock, although the game did not start until 2.



BROWN BROTHERS

#### THE UMPIRES NEEDED FOR A WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ordinary big league games require but two umpires and most others have only one. But in the recent contest four and an announcer were needed. The latter, Phillips, holds the megaphone and the umpires from left to right are: Connolly, Klem, Denceen, and Brennan.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

OURING FOR OPENING GAME AT PHILADELPHIA.  
Thousands crowded the stands and other vantage points. In the photo the Philadelphias are in white uniforms, while the New Yorks wear the black.

## f America's Great National Game

and Philadelphia. The games were played alternately in New York and Philadelphia, New York winning the first and Philadelphia the two following. Nearly \$200,000 was paid for admissions to the first three games, and it was estimated that the total would go close to half a million dollars. Of the total realized from the first four games sixty per cent will go to the players—a small fortune for each of them. It was expected that 235,000 persons would see the games.





## People Talked About

**A** FACT which has surprised aviators as well as publishers is that one of the best known writers on aviation subjects is a woman. Aviation requires not only a good working knowl-



Mrs. ELIZABETH GREGORY.  
Who has qualified as an expert writer on aviation matters.

edge of the flying machine in its variations as well as the history of aeroplanes and of aviators, but also a great deal of running about and inquiry to keep in touch with what is going on. Miss Elizabeth Gregory is the first New York City woman who has entered this special line of journalism. She came to New York from San Francisco and was free lancing for different newspapers and magazines. By chance she met a man who was building a flying machine and wrote various newspaper articles about what he expected to do. The papers soon began sending for her whenever there was special work to be done on aviation. Miss Gregory, who is now the chief writer on aviation topics for the New York Sun, has covered all the important aviation subjects and has become an authority on airships and aerial doings.



REV.  
JOHN ELLEGOOD,  
Of Montreal, Que., said to be the oldest rector and chaplain in America and possibly in the world.

**O**NE OF the most noted residents of Montreal is Canon John Ellegood, rector of the Church of St. James the Apostle, to whom the years have brought peculiar distinctions. Mr. Ellegood is now eighty-seven years old, and he has been for nearly fifty years a military chaplain, for nearly sixty-three years a rector in the Anglican Church, and for nearly sixty-four years in the ministry. He was appointed chaplain of the Victoria Rifles of Canada in 1862,

and still holds that position with the rank of honorary captain. He marches at the head of his regiment at every parade. He is said to be the oldest rector and chaplain in America and possibly in the world. The canon has been for forty-five years a fruitarian and vegetarian. He was for years a great horseback rider and at one time had as a companion Jefferson Davis, formerly President of the Southern Confederacy. The canon considers one hundred and twenty years the normal length of life.

**T**HE ENERGY and enterprise of that famous railroad magnate, James J. Hill, abate but little with the years. He is still projecting railway systems, with a view to still further building up the great Northwest. Only recently he himself drove a golden spike to signalize completion of the newest line in the Hill system of railroads. It runs south from the Columbia River to Bend, central Oregon, 160 miles. It is known as the Oregon Trunk Railway, and was built jointly by the

the boundless plateau of central Oregon. Irrigation and dry farming are expected to transform this sparsely settled region into a fertile farming country, rich in cereals.



TESLA'S LATEST INVENTION.  
The famous inventor has perfected a marvelous turbine engine.

**N**IKOLA TESLA has perfected a turbine engine capable of developing 110-horse-power. His invention is the sensation of the engineering world. With a rotor weighing only twenty pounds, with casing and bearings which can be constructed to weigh thirty pounds more, it means an engine with two-horse-power for every pound of material used in its construction. Recent tests have tended to verify Tesla's claims for his new engine. Tesla thinks his engine will sustain a planeless aeroplane in flight because of its great speed, sees it capable of propelling a great ship loaded with passengers and freight, making the automobile a thing only dreamed of

to-day, and bringing many changes in the engine-rooms of the big power plants. Tesla claims to have solved the great problem of utilizing the potential energy of the fuel wasted in heat and useless

**F**EW MEN are better qualified to fill the presidency of the American Institute of Banking than Raymond B. Cox, of Baltimore, the newly elected president of that body, which re-



RAYMOND B. COX.  
Of Baltimore, newly elected President of the American Institute of Banking.

cently held its annual meeting at Rochester, N. Y. The purpose of the institute is to promote a better knowledge of banking among employees of banks. Mr. Cox is under thirty years of age. He is auditor of the First National Bank. Mr. Cox became a "fellow" of the institute about two years ago and has passed all the institute courses of education besides winning prizes for essays on financial topics. He is a debater of marked ability.



JAMES J. HILL OPENS A NEW RAILROAD.  
Driving a golden spike at Bend, Ore., completing a new line from the Columbia River.

Great Northern and Northern Pacific, at a cost of about \$11,000,000. It will be built farther south as settlement of the country warrants. Another line is expected to be built at right angles to it, crossing the State. The new road taps

friction in modern engines. Mr. Tesla has been unfortunate with many of his revolutionary inventions. Most of them never seem to have quite arrived at the point of practical utility. His new engine, however, may be the one to succeed.

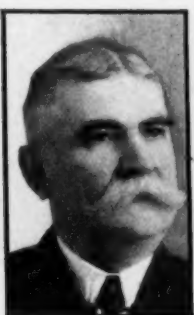
**T**HE MAINSPRING in the new movement for the betterment of the farm home is Mrs. Eleanor Burns, of Colorado Springs, Col. This movement crystallized at Colorado Springs lately in the first International Congress of Farm Women, of which Mrs. Burns was chosen secretary-treasurer. This congress was called as an auxiliary to the Dry Farming Congress (of which Mrs. Burns's husband, John T. Burns, is secretary), but its work is on quite different lines. The improvement of the home and community life of the farmer (which is the real foundation of agricultural prosperity and conserves the farmer's efficiency) is the main object of the farm women's organization. It represents a notable array of men and women workers, and its success seems to be assured.



MRS. ELEANOR BURNS.  
Secretary and moving spirit of the recently organized International Congress of Farm Women.



R. H. CAMERON,  
Delegate to Congress from Arizona and a possible United States Senator.



W. H. ANDREWS,  
Delegate to Congress from New Mexico and mentioned for Senator.



EUGENE FOSS,  
Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts.



HOLM O. BURSUM,  
Republican nominee for Governor of New Mexico.



W. C. McDONALD,  
Democratic nominee for Governor of New Mexico.



L. A. FROTHINGHAM,  
Republican nominee for Governor of Massachusetts.



SOLOMON LUNA,  
Republican National Committee-man from New Mexico and a large sheep owner.



W. A. HUPFUCH,  
Ex-chairman N. Y. Democratic State Committee, indicted as member of alleged trust.

MEN WHO FIGURE ON THE POLITICAL STAGE.



# "Good-Bay, Bill, and Good Luck!"

(Continued from page 491.)

scenic mountain that rises almost vertically between Seattle and Tacoma by the name that the Tacoma folk insist upon—Mount Tacoma. When he got to Seattle, he referred to the same impressive mount as Mount Rainier. William Jennings Bryan, on a recent tour of the far West, got gracefully around the rivalry between Tacoma and Seattle as to the name and proprietorship of Mount Rainier.

"When I was in Seattle," he said to a Tacoma audience, "they showed me the beautiful mountain. Now that I am here, you show me your beautiful mountain. And I want to say to you that your mountain is every bit as beautiful if not more beautiful than their mountain."

(Wild and long-continued applause and cheering.)

Mount Rainier or Mount Tacoma (take your choice, kind readers, for you will want to visit both Tacoma and Seattle some day and you will like both cities immensely) furnished one of the most exciting days of the President's tour and demonstrated the latter-day usefulness, utility and resourcefulness of the modern automobile. President Taft and his entire party, with an escort of Tacoma people, were taken six thousand feet up the mountain to the foot of the glacier fields and to the lower reaches of the line of perpetual snow. It was rather late in the season for mountain climbing, the mountain rains having set in and the trails in the higher levels being in anything but the best condition. It required fourteen big cars to carry the party. At one place, near the end of the climb, the road became a perfect quagmire. The first two or three cars got over safely, but they cut such deep ruts that the following machines sank down below their hubs and axles in the deep going. It was necessary to pull one or two out with horses which had been provided for emergencies by the Forest Rangers, but most of the cars

plowed through triumphantly under their own power.

Descent from the mountain was delayed until after nightfall. Searchlights then were brought into play, and it was, indeed, a picturesque procession that headed down the steep and winding roadway. At times the cars ran within eighteen inches of precipices where the drop sometimes ranged from one thousand to twelve hundred feet. The turns were exceedingly narrow in places, for the President had been taken far above the ordinary objective point of the tourist and the road had been planned for light-wagon traffic only. In a way it was an extremely hazardous trip. Everything was safe enough, provided nothing happened. The people of Tacoma, in giving this unique experience to the chief magistrate of the nation, pinned their faith to the modern automobile, and the results showed that they were not misguided. There was no mishap of any sort. Steering gears held true, tires were on their good behavior, and in every sense of the word the American-made machines proved their stanchness and reliability.

President Taft enjoyed the trip hugely and laughed heartily at the nervousness displayed by some members of his party. There was much speculation as to what would happen if one of the machines should plunge over the cliffs, but all nervousness was allayed when Wendell Mischler, of the White House staff, offered to wager "a great big dinner" that "at least" it would knock out all your teeth—which was some wager for Wendell, who knows a good dinner when he sees it.

Mr. Taft never feels more at home than when comfortably settled down in the tonneau of a big touring car, with a motoring cap pulled well down over his eyes. The chauffeur then can "slip it in the high," and Mr. Taft will never tell him to slacken the pace. Some of the President's friends have been apprehensive because of his love for speed,

but he has the utmost faith in the machine and never bothers his head about accidents. It is estimated that the President will make at least two thousand miles by automobile during this trip.

One of the striking evidences of the growing use of the automobile is the wonderful increase in country clubs throughout the country. Visits to and breakfasts at country clubs have been a feature of the President's trip. And country-club chicken has been the invariable *piece de resistance* of the early morning meals. Two years ago, on his first swing through the country, Mr. Taft was not invited to more than three or four country clubs. The growth of the clubs has been so great in the meantime that Mr. Taft has scarcely visited a city that did not boast a pretty little club house and fine golf links. Mr. Taft has not had time to think much about golf on this swing, much less to play any. But the growth in popularity of the game has impressed him wonderfully.

As commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, President Taft has put his trip to good use in visiting the various army posts along the route of the itinerary mapped out in Washington. The presidential army flag, bearing the great seal of the United States on a field of red, has been carried along, and, wherever the regular troops have met the President with an escort, the flag has followed his automobile. Mr. Taft has reviewed many thousands of soldiers on his tour. He has a peculiar interest in the army, having been thrown in close contact with it in the Philippines and as Secretary of War.

"I knew you in the Philippines, Mr. President," has been a common greeting to Mr. Taft from army officers all over the country.

"Well, I'm mighty glad to see you again," smiles back the President, with a little firmer grip to his hand.

No chronicle of the President's trip of 1911 would be complete without a ref-

erence to Freeman Johnson. Freeman was the Pullman porter assigned to the newspaper men's car. He belongs to the old school of porters, with many of the ancient negro superstitions deeply imbedded in his make-up, despite a long residence in effete Boston. Freeman knows every railroad spike by its first name on the road from Boston to Chicago, but he had never before been west of the second city in the land. The newspaper men, many of them tenderfeet themselves, were quick to get Freeman excited over stories of the wild and woolly West, and by the time the train got to Omaha Freeman was locking the doors to keep the Indians out. When the train got to Pocatello, Ida., the home of the Blackfoot Indians, Freeman really did see some of the red men.

"I started to get off de train jes a minute ago," he explained, "but two of them old fellows looked at me so hard I come right on in again."

Freeman said he had heard that if an Indian "ever drew a bead on you," he'd shoot you right in "the ball of the eye with a bow and arrow." He had also heard that when they held a train up in the West they always shot the Pullman porter first, so he wouldn't sleep a wink at night unless some one was on guard.

"Ise scared all right," Freeman often said, "but I know you gen'men goin' to look out for me. If dey gets after me too hard, I'm goin' into Pres'dent Taft's car, and dey can't git me in there, for dat's the United States."

Freeman nearly collapsed when they told him one day that Mr. Taft and the newspaper men were going down into Mexico, where there were sure-enough bad men, before the trip was ended.

"You wouldn't take a sick man, would you?" asked Freeman pathetically. "'Cause—'cause I'm gettin' to feel kind o' queer already."

Freeman heaved a sigh of relief when the train again headed for the East and he was told he would soon be back in "that dear old Boston."

## The Public Forum

### MILKING THE PUBLIC COW.

James J. Hill.

EXAMINE political nostrums now most talked of as saviors of society, humane in intent though many of them be, and it will be found that they all involve the continued expenditure of large sums of money to be collected by taxation. The men who pay these taxes are the holders of property. The men who vote these expenditures are the taxpayers plus that considerably more numerous body of electors who either pay no taxes or a share so inconsiderable that its increase or decrease is not felt. Hence a constantly increasing disposition in the nation and the States to change the distribution of wealth by legislation; taking it by enormous appropriations from those who have accumulated it and scattering it among those who did not. The end of such a system may be delayed, but it is not doubtful. Capital is exhausted and is not renewed. The motive vanishes. The public is educated to refuse work, to spend lavishly, to look to the State as the cow that can keep everybody supplied with all the milk he may want indefinitely. Labor suffers in the end.

### ADVANTAGES OF TRUSTS.

Thomas A. Edison.

THE German government permits the formation of price pools that practically amount to trusts. Under this system, to which there is so much opposition here, every one is busy and the whole country is prosperous. There is a screw loose in our reasoning about trusts. The advantages of trusts are very great. Take the Standard Oil Company, for example. Put all the small companies back into the state in which they were when they were bought up, and what would you have? Fifty-seven different office forces. Not all of the companies could afford to hire highly organized brains to run them, but they would have to take inferior men. The price of oil would go up, and the same is true of any other class of goods under similar conditions. As far as controlling the trusts is concerned, we could

have the same laws as they have in Germany or France to prevent evils. Let the big businesses combine in all the ways they want; push the money out and build factories and railroads. When the captains of industry make money, every one else does.

### RATIONAL CONSERVATION NEEDED.

Former Secretary of the Interior Ballinger.

CONSERVATION in the hands of rational minds, as applied to all national interests as well as State and domestic, has its commendable features and demands the best use of all of our natural resources, and when Congress can get its head above the foam of the confused waters we may be able to have some constructive legislation that will silence the agitator and the fanatic and permit the country to go on with safe and legitimate development. There is nothing gained in undertaking to save our natural resources for posterity unless we at the same time preserve our institutions so that posterity can enjoy them in the light of republican liberty. The movement to draw the Federal government into the business of operating and developing the public domain through national agencies and maintaining a system of national landlordism is antagonistic to the fundamental law and in conflict with the expressed opinion of the Supreme Court.

### THE PREPARED MAN'S AGE.

President Benton, University of Vermont.

ONE OF the greatest crimes of modern times is that of educational infanticide. Physiologically and intellectually man is an infant, or at any rate should be, until the age of twenty-five. A prolonged infancy means a prolonged and more effective maturity. Those "old fathers" who wrote the Constitution were for the most part under fifty years of age, but the men who are most highly revered and who are our leaders in the councils of thought to-day are those who have passed in years the threescore mark. We have now a pyra-

mid which has heightened itself by fifteen years since the beginning of the last century. The apex, instead of marking the age limit of efficiency at fifty years, now reaches up and records it at sixty-five years. We often hear it said that this is the age of the young man. The assertion is false. This is not the age of the young man. It is the age of the prepared man.

### WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

Hon. William H. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance.

WHITHER are we of a great republic drifting? Labor glowers and threatens industrial war. Big business shakes with ague. Capital is dissatisfied. Prosperity is checked. The people call loudly for retributory law against manager and magnate. Strong-arm methods toward great corporations are in full operation in nation and in State. Commercially speaking, our times are out of joint. Likewise our politics. The people's legislators long since lost the people's confidence. Their executives must now exceed the written law or lose in power and usefulness. Their judges even are threatened with recall. Parties once potent are going to pieces as the voters rightfully gain the power to nominate their public servants.

### LOAFERS AT COLLEGE.

Provost Smith, University of Pennsylvania.

NO LOAFERS should be permitted to come to college. Too many come just for the social life and athletics or because their fathers are members of the alumni or because their mothers realize the advantage socially of a college degree. The loafer's regard for nothing but the athletic side of college life is injuring everybody. Hundreds of young men are ruined annually by four years of dallying at college. These loafers write home and tell their parents how they are working and then manage to slip through and graduate. But the dallying habits formed in college cling to them and they dally through life and accomplish little.

### MAKING AN HONEST \$1,000,000.

Leslie M. Shaw.

A MAN can make \$1,000,000 and make it honestly if he has courage and aptitude. Those who try to make \$1,000,000 dishonestly and fail think that nobody can make it honestly. Mark Hanna once told me that he had occasion to call on Phil Armour. He found Armour sitting in a chair and being shaved, eating his lunch and dictating to his stenographer. It may not be necessary for you to work as hard as that, but that is the price that Phil Armour paid to have his name written in high places in every nation on the globe, and you can be sure that there are no bargain counters for such goods. Baseball is absorbing more interest among the boys of the country than is business.

### THE BEST CONSERVATIONIST.

Vice-President Sherman.

HE IS the best conservationist who utilizes the forces of the air and all the hidden forces of the earth for the advancement of mankind, and turns these forces into comforts and conveniences and makes them supply necessities and in other ways lighten the burdens of this generation. I believe that each new generation is equal to the task of discovering some new thing to take the place of any exhausted natural resources. I am willing to give the coming generation credit for being as smart as we are. I believe that they will invent appliances to squeeze out of the air the thing that will light and heat the homes.

### THE RIGHT SOCIALISM.

Rev. B. B. Haddon, Gateshead-on-Tyne, England.

THERE is a socialism which denies God, ignores the Bible, trifles with family ties and sacrifices the individual to society. Such socialism can receive no quarter from the Christian. But this type is passing away. The leading socialists of to-day are Christian in spirit and purpose. Christian socialism demands a change in modern conditions, which are nothing less than a scandal to civilization.

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MRS. ELEANOR  
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It represents a  
women workers,  
be assured.



Y. A. HUPPICH,  
chairman N. Y.  
Democratic State Com-  
tee, indicted as  
member of alleged trust.





TRADE MARK  
CRESCENT  
GOLD FILLED  
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

TRADE MARK  
JAS. BOSS  
GOLD FILLED  
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

**This is a Crescent gold-filled watch case enlarged to show detail. You will find "gold-filled" watches sold by all sorts of jewelers at all sorts of prices. If you buy on price or guarantee stamp you are pretty sure to get a shoddy case.**

You can tell a reliable case by the depth of the engraving and engineering—and by the "Crescent" or "Jas. Boss" trademarks stamped inside. Deep engraving always indicates a thick gold-wearing surface. In a trashy case the gold is not thick enough to stand deep cutting. The design is shallow cut or merely burnished on.

Don't be misled by irresponsible "guarantees" stamped inside the case. A true warranty of value and service is the "Crescent" or "Jas. Boss" trademark. They are standard with the fine jewelry trade and have been for fifty years.

**The Keystone Watch Case Co.**  
Established 1853  
Philadelphia

These trade-mark cross-cross lines on every package

**GLUTEN FLOUR DIET FOR DIABETICS**

Kidney and Liver Troubles, Rheumatism, Obesity and ills arising from excess of Uric Acid

Rich in Protein. Ask your physician. Leading grocers. For booklet or sample, write

**FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.**

**WHITE VALLEY GEMS**

See Them BEFORE Paying. These gems are chemical white sapphires—LOOK LIKE DIAMONDS. Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they easily scratch a file and will cut glass. Brilliantly guaranteed 25 years. All mounted in 14K solid gold diamond mountings. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges prepaid—no money in advance. Write today for free illustrated booklet, metal prices and ring measure.

White Valley Gem Co., 719 Saks Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana



**PABST BEER**  
MILWAUKEE

**It's The Clean Beer**

From mash tub to keg or bottle, throughout the entire process of brewing

**Pabst Blue Ribbon**  
The Beer of Quality

never is touched by human hands and never comes in contact with anything but filtered air and sterilized utensils.

Order a case today

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

## The Best Way to Boost a City.

(Continued from page 494.)

Bureau of Publicity and Development, recently. And Mr. Warren but expressed the sentiment of every other Memphis citizen who has interested himself in the matter. They all admitted the fair had purely local advantages for the merchants, the hotel keepers and those in similar lines; but for the real growth of the lasting sort, the use of printers' ink stands supreme. Those who go to the fairs and the carnivals reside in the territory contiguous to the city where they are given, and they have no idea of moving there permanently. They are willing to buy their goods there, getting the entertainment in return. But it is the others, those to whom the city or town is comparatively unknown, that furnish lasting results. They don't come to spend a little money for a day or so; they become part of the city's life and blood.

What Memphis has done is little different from what Des Moines, Portland (Ore.), Montgomery (Ala.), Nashville and a host of other enterprising cities of the South and West have done. It is not alone a proposition for the city of 100,000 or more. It is an opportunity close at hand for every village and town with even a handful of enterprising citizens who want to see their municipality grow and prosper. They may not be able to spend \$20,000 as Memphis did, but they can invest a smaller amount and the results surely will be worth while. They will find it far more productive in the way that counts than all the carnivals and "Old Home Weeks" they could arrange to bring strangers within their gates. Ask Memphis!

"Formal advertising, such as we have done for Memphis in the last year, is the best way for a municipality to secure direct and specific results," said Judge A. C. Floyd, chairman of the special committee which directed Memphis's advertising campaign. "Last spring we took a double-page advertisement in LESLIE'S Southern number. It was a straight-out display advertisement of our advantages. There was no disguise about its purpose; it went straight to the point and invited inquiries for detailed information concerning Memphis. The result was that we got six or seven hundred letters and cards asking for further information.

"Memphis has profited immensely in many ways by this publicity campaign. In the first place, it has stirred up a spirit of co-operation and enterprise on the part of our own people. The raising of a fund to exploit Memphis has become an annual event. The \$50,000 raised in this manner takes care of everything of a public nature that tends to exploit the city. Every man who contributes feels that he has part and parcel in the development the fund brings about. Not only have the concrete results of our advertising shown themselves in new enterprises and new citizens brought here, but the indirect impression has been made on the country at large that this city is alive and progressive along all lines. This impression has been made all over the nation, and our advertising, therefore, has become cumulative in its effect. Our publicity for the first year has prepared the ground in the most favorable way for the seed we shall sow in our publicity work for the second year, and the work of the third year will be even greater in its results, and so on through the years.

"The successful advertiser among cities as well as individuals is always the persistent advertiser. We believe Memphis has worked out the best plan of municipal publicity yet devised, but the art of community advertising is still in its infancy. Other cities can well imitate our example, but ought to be able to improve on what we have done. Our own experience will enable us to improve our methods constantly."

**Mixed Emotions.**—"Going away?" "Yes," replied Mrs. Flimgilt. "Business or pleasure?" "Both. I'm on my way to Reno."

**The Rivals.**—Riggs—"Singular, isn't it, that neither of your stenographers wanted a vacation this year?"

Griggs—"No; it's easily explained. I recently took a good-looking young man into the office, and neither of the girls was willing to go away and leave the field to the other."



**Beautiful Willow Plumes**


Made From Your Old Feathers Write for Prices

Guaranteed to look as well—to give as much satisfaction as any Willow Plume you can buy from any dealer at a much greater cost.

Don't consider old ostrich feathers worthless—send them to us—from them we will make you a gorgeous, hand-dyed Willow Plume, faultlessly dyed and curled your favorite shade. We first quote a price—if unsatisfactory, feathers will be returned to you at our expense.

Our Dyeing, Cleaning and Curling Departments have a national reputation for excellence of work.

**H. S. STERN OSTRICH FEATHER CO.**  
605 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.  
Ref.: Any Com'l. Ad'g' or Traveler's Nat'l Bank, K. C., Mo.



**SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS**

For the "Spencerian" copper-plate.  
For the newer vertical style.  
For the heavy bold hand.

There's a Spencerian Pen for every handwriting—finest points to broadest stubs. All have the unique Spencerian elasticity, smoothness and durability.

Sample card of 12 different styles and 2 good penholders sent for 10 cents.

**SPENCERIAN PEN CO.**  
349 Broadway, New York.



**This Desk \$21**

At Factory  
50 in. long, 30 in. wide, 43 1/2 in. high. Selected Oak, wax finish—golden, unaltered—low, otherwise ordered! Just six large drawers, vertical file drawer, letter file, card drawer, private compartment with door and lock, wood pigeon hole boxes, extension slide, brass sockets, etc.

**E. H. STAFFORD MFG. CO., McClurg Building CHICAGO ILL.**

Ask for Office Furniture Catalog No. 234



**20,000 \$18 BENNETT Typewriters In Use**

**\$18 Bennett**

You're losing far more than \$18 every year by being without the Bennett. This light, thoroughly modern typewriter can be carried wherever you go—dipped into pocket or grip. It saves you time—makes carbon of orders, does all the widely advertised \$100 machines do. LET US PROVE THIS. See the efficient work. Write for catalog and Special offer. Splendid chance for agents. Foreign Address: 75 Cannon St., London, E.C.

**E. L. Bennett Typewriter Co., 366 Broadway, New York**



**THE BEST**

**"APENTA"**

**NATURAL APERIENT WATER**

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY



**AGENTS Here It Is**

**POCKET SEWING MACHINE**

That's what Ed Hopper calls it. Sold \$7 in few days. He's pleased. Retail at 100% PROFIT. If you want a quick seller, one that gets the money fast, send now for confidential terms and FREE BOOKLET. "Inside information on the agency business." A few hours a day means many a dollar in your pocket. Send a postal. A. MATHEWS 6214 Wayne Street, DAYTON, OHIO

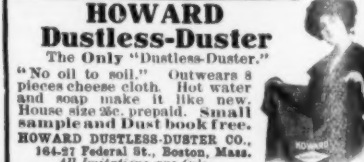


**HARTSHORN**

**SHADE ROLLERS**

Original and unequalled. Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine!

**Stewart Hartshorn**



**HOWARD**

**Dustless-Duster**

The Only "Dustless-Duster."

"No oil to soil." Outwears 8 pieces cheese cloth. Hot water and soap make it like new. House size \$2.50 prepaid. Small sample and Dust book free.

**HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO.,**  
164-27 Federal St., Boston, Mass.  
All imitations are only.



## Protecting Wool and Sheep.

THE FAMOUS Schedule K of the present tariff has become infamous in the minds of a majority of the people through a false statement concerning it. The Hon. Sereno E. Payne, of New York, declares, in an article in the *Editorial Review*, that leading papers and magazines have so assiduously stated that the tariff act of 1909 increased the tariff on wool that three-fourths of the people now believe it, even some members of Congress apparently knowing no better. As a matter of fact, the Payne law continued the duties of the Dingley law, with a single exception, that exception being not an increase, but a decrease in the tariff on tops and cloths partially of cotton. The wool tariff has remained practically the same since 1867, except during the operation of the Wilson law. The 1909 tariff on wool, therefore, has sinned no more than the Dingley law and the McKinley law and the original tariff act of 1867, all of which built up the sheep and wool industry of the country.

If the past have in it any lessons for the present, there ought to be something learned from the results of the Wilson bill, the single break in the protection of this industry in forty-five years. "That the Wilson law providing for free wool and a duty which, though not high enough for protection, was still a high duty upon woolen goods, was disastrous to the woolen industry," says Mr. Payne. "there are few who have the hardihood to deny." The Wilson law reduced the number of sheep in the United States from 45,000,000 in 1894 to 37,000,000 in 1897. The Dingley law then restored adequate protection and in four years the number of sheep in this country had increased from 37,000,000 to 59,000,000.

The valuation figures are even more impressive. The Wilson law developed a drop from \$2.66 per head to \$1.70 as the general market price, while large numbers of sheep changed hands at fifty cents per head. The total value of sheep in the United States dropped from \$126,000,000 in 1893 to \$67,000,000 in 1897 under the Wilson law, while in the next eleven years under the Dingley law it reached \$211,000,000. From this comparison there can be but one conclusion as to what is best for the sheep raising and woolen manufacturing industries of the country, furnishing employment to hundreds of thousands of people and representing an investment of between four and five hundred millions of dollars.

Aside from the incontrovertible arguments from the past, the present is a peculiarly critical time in the sheep industry to begin ill-considered experiments in the tariff. From all the information available there seems to have been already a decrease of about three per cent. in the number of sheep produced in the United States in the last decade. "The great cause for this condition," says Mr. Payne, "has been in the increase in the value of lands on which sheep are grazed." Free pasturage on open ranges is practically a thing of the past. Land in the middle and middle Western States has greatly increased in value and the sheep industry has to help bear this burden. Conditions of this sort having already brought the raising of sheep to a standstill, the effects may be imagined should drastic and ill-advised reductions be made in the present tariff by our national lawmakers.

Schedule K as it now stands is not a perfect piece of work and its framers never claimed it to be. Even Mr. Payne acknowledges there are "excesses and inequalities" which should be revised. But the method of the Democratic caucus as reflected in the vetoed Underwood bill is not the way it should be done. The caucus which agreed upon the bill lasted eight hours, and seven hours and fifty-five minutes were devoted to the affirmative and party reasons for the adoption of the measure. The opposition was allowed five minutes to state its case, and then the caucus resolution bound both sides to vote against every amendment that was offered. No stronger argument could be presented for the need of a board to give deliberate and scientific consideration to tariff schedules. President Taft was right in asking that action upon Schedule K be postponed till the tariff board should be able to report the results of its investigations next December.

## English Good-will.

AN INTERESTING bit of North Pacific coast history is given in a letter to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, from Frederic Mottet, of Tacoma, Wash. It is probable that very few people outside of that section of the United States are familiar with the incident which he relates. It is a pleasing story of British good-will toward Americans.

In a recent issue of this paper there was printed a picture of British warships saluting the American flag on the Fourth of July, at Honolulu. The caption, based on information from a supposed reliable source, stated that that was the first instance on record of the formal recognition of our national birthday by a British naval vessel. Mr. Mottet, however, holds that this was an erroneous statement. He says:

"On July 3d, 1887, by order of Admiral Seymour, H. M. S. *Caroline*, Sir William Wiseman in command, was sent to Tacoma (Commencement Bay) to assist the citizens of Tacoma with their Fourth of July celebration. During the Fourth the *Caroline* was gayly decked with flags and at noon she fired the national salute. During the evening of the Fourth the ship was beautifully illuminated. The days following Sir William and his officers entertained most delightfully many of our people.

"Incidentally I may say our Fourth of July committee had endeavored to have ordered here a United States war vessel, but none was available. About a week prior to the Fourth, Admiral Seymour, then in command of the British North Pacific fleet, stopped at a Tacoma hotel and we invited him to help us celebrate, to which he responded, regretting that his engagements prevented his coming with his flagship. The *Caroline*, her officers and crew were the best feature of our celebration."

## A Unique Book.

FOR THE American traveler who knows his Italy, for the art lover and the student of Roman history, "Sixtine Rome," by J. A. F. Orbaan, is bound to be a volume replete with the greatest interest. Mr. Orbaan undoubtedly has made a most careful study of the lives and works of Pope Sixtus IV. and Pope Sixtus V. and their effect



J. A. F. ORBAAN,  
The author of a unique treatise on "Sixtine Rome," a notable contribution to the literature of art.

on world civilization. Both of them master builders, they have left their impress upon much that goes to make the Rome of to-day the Mecca of lovers of the artistic in construction. Himself an artist, Mr. Orbaan has written in a way which makes his book of interest to the general public as well as to students of Italian architecture and travelers to the Eternal City. The book, published by the Baker & Taylor Co., New York, contains 295 pages, including thirty-three handsome illustrations. Price, \$2.50.

## Pessimistic.

"What is this I hear about you, judge?" asked the lawyer.  
"Why, I've tried a good many people in my time, and now I'm going to try matrimony," said the judge.  
"I'm afraid it will prove one of the greatest trials of your life."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

# The Swoboda Physiological Exercise Without Apparatus or Drugs

Builds superb, energetic bodies, vigorous brains, developing great nervous force, strong muscles and vigorous heart, creating a perfect circulation, overcoming weakness, nervousness, inefficient digestion, intestinal sluggishness, general debility, lack of ambition, lack of vitality and will power, by revitalizing, recreating, rebuilding and developing the body, brain and nerves to their highest power. Thus making the body more sufficient unto itself and the mind more capable.

MY PHYSIOLOGICAL TREATMENT is based upon definite laws, heretofore almost universally ignored. It is based upon absolutely correct scientific facts which, when applied to the physical organism, lead to the inevitable possession of a vigorous mind, strong and well developed body, high vitality, great endurance, powerful nervous force and priceless regularity of all the functions.

If you will follow my treatment for a few weeks, I will guarantee you such an immediate return to body and brain vigor as to convince you that no matter in what branch of industry you may be active, whether indoors or outdoors, ill or well, whether engaged in mental or physical labor, the SWOBODA TREATMENT solves the problem of disease resistance and full attainment of brain and body power and development.

## DRUGS OFTEN DECREASE THE CAPACITY OF THE BODY TO MAINTAIN ITSELF IN HEALTH AND STRENGTH

To be well and strong, you must have greater nervous force, more and better blood. No pupil of mine needs to digest his food with pepsin, or assist Nature with a dose of physic, nor take tonics to excite enfeebled and disorganized nerves causing thereby deficient nervous force.

I will give you a vigorous appetite, and a healthy and capable digestive system to obey it, fill your arteries with rich blood, develop sound lungs to keep it rich, a strong heart to regulate your circulation and a liver that will work as Nature designed it should, and a healthy nervous system which will supply you with ideal physical and mental energy.

When the average person's health fails he invariably seeks at once a magic cure in drugs. Temporary relief often deceives him into the belief that a cure is effected, but with each succeeding dose the effect of the drug is lessened until eventually it loses its effect entirely, and the body and nervous force have been considerably weakened.

THE SWOBODA TREATMENT strengthens the brain, nerves and all the internal organs of the body, therefore increasing the blood, as well as developing the nervous force. It increases the capacity for mental as well as physical labor, neutralizing the effect of excesses, improving the memory, gives clear and quicker perception and makes your daily work and life a pleasure instead of a drudgery.

## SWOBODA TREATMENT A PROVEN ONE

My treatment is no experiment. I have given it successfully to pupils all over the world for the past seventeen years. It has become the standard of the world. I have among my pupils hundreds of doctors, judges, senators, congressmen, members of cabinet, ambassadors, governors, thousands of business men, farmers, mechanics and laborers and almost an equal number of women. When I say that I give something different, something new, more scientific, more rational and effective and immeasurably superior to anything ever before devised for the uplifting of the human body to a higher plane of existence and restoring its health, I am only repeating what thousands of prominent men and women of every country on the face of the earth, who have profited by my treatment, are saying for me voluntarily.

## WHAT OTHERS HAVE TO SAY

"My banker said today he would not take \$1000 for benefit received 13 years ago from you."

"If you are doing for others what you are for me your work is truly wonderful."

"I cannot recommend your system too highly, and without flattery believe that its better propagation has been of great benefit to the health of the country."

"It has cured my constipation, bettered my digestion, improved assimilation and circulation, placed a rosy color in my cheeks, made me stouter, stronger, healthier and happier."

"Cannot describe the satisfaction I feel."

"Worth more than a thousand dollars to me in increased mental and physical capacity."

"Words cannot describe the new life it imparts both body and brain."

"For thirty years troubled with constipation. Your treatment has done for me what no medicine did."

"Constipated nervous wreck quickly restored."

"Did not expect such wonderful results."

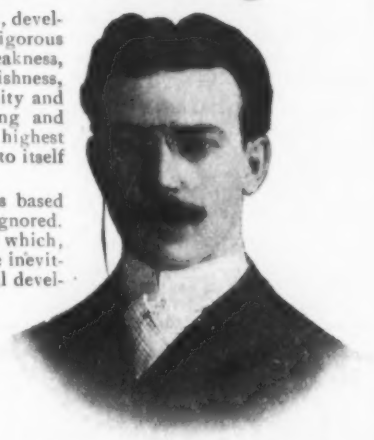
## SUCCESS IN LIFE IS THE RESULT OF AN EAGERNESS TO DO

Millions of men and women are failures entirely through a lack of physical and mental energy; they are consequently inclined to rest and neglect instead of being eager to work and think.

You may easily learn that I am not exaggerating in the least when I say that I have to offer you the most interesting, honest and sincere evidence ever offered in support of any treatment in the history of the world. It will be an education to you.

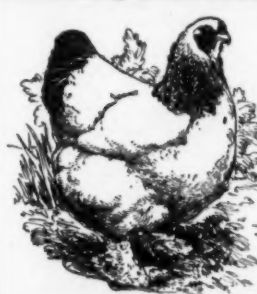
The record of those who have virtually been re-created through my system may show you how you can also be benefited, strengthened, restored to health—re-created in a manner not possible for you to even realize at present. WRITE TODAY FOR IT AND OTHER FREE INFORMATION, ALSO MY GUARANTEE.

Alois P. Swoboda, 455 Union Trust Bldg. Washington, D. C.



## ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR INCOME?

Would \$500, or more, a year on the side be an object to you?



You can easily make and exceed that amount in the poultry business without interfering with your regular work. Consumption of poultry products is fast over-taking production. The producers can not keep abreast with the needs of the increasing population. Now a billion dollars are spent annually for poultry and eggs. Why don't you get a part of that enormous sum? You can, if you will.

## "Side-Line Poultry Keeping"

\$1,188.05 is the amount F. H. Dunlap of West Salisbury, N. H., cleared from his hens in 1910, and did not devote more than two hours a day to them. You can learn the secrets of his success in the book, "Side-Line Poultry Keeping."

\$1,009.31 was the net profit made by R. A. Richardson, Haverhill, Mass., in 1910, who attended to his regular work as a shoe cutter. The details of his success are also told in "Side-Line Poultry Keeping."

## THIS RELIABLE BOOK

is by Edgar Warren, who writes in such a simple, pleasing manner that any novice can understand and follow the instructions which lead eventually to success. It is of special value to the person who desires to add several hundred dollars to his annual income without interfering with his regular work. It covers every detail of the hen business and its allied interests—hatching, brooding, selecting layers, feeding for growth and fertile eggs, dressing, shipping, selling, treatment for internal and external ailments, "Laying Down Eggs" for perfect keeping, etc., etc.

Price, 50c. or book and American Poultry Advocate, 1 year, 75c., or book and 2 years' subscription for \$1.00, or premium for two yearly subscriptions at 50c. each. Our paper is handsomely illustrated, 44 to 120 pages, 50c. a year. 3 months, 10c. Sample free. Poultry book catalog free.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE, 146 Hodgkins Building, SYRACUSE, N. Y.



## 5,000 Xmas Agents

Wanted at once to take orders in home towns. Our big 1912 money-making catalog is the most complete, most expensive and most beautiful catalog ever made for agent's use. It magnificently pictures 5000 articles all sold on money-back guarantee. Work all or part of your time, earning big cash profits. Wm. Hanly's sales in three weeks, \$310. Mrs. T. E. Stage, Pa., made \$20 in five afternoons. No experience necessary. All express on goods prepaid. Sample outfit furnished. Extra valuable premiums to everybody. \$1000.00 worth of diamond rings and magnificent prizes to be distributed among 100 leading agents in our prize contest. Write today for territory, free catalog and sample. A. W. Holmes & Co., Dept. D. 3, Providence, R.I.



## I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO. M 71 Marden Building Washington, D. C.



### Diversify Your Investments

IT IS a good plan to distribute money among different types of investment, rather than to place it all in any one class of security.

WRITE for our circular No. 54, "Judicious Investment," which treats this subject in detail.

### Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Bankers  
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.  
Albany, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill.  
Members New York Stock Exchange

1898-1911

### John Muir & Co. Specialists In

### Odd Lots

We will tell you about a method of buying stocks and bonds which enables you to invest while you save and save while you invest.

Send for Circular 110—"Odd Lot Investment."

Members New York Stock Exchange  
71 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK

### "The Bache Review"

The Weekly Financial Review of J. S. Bache & Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, quoted weekly by the press throughout the United States, will be sent on application to investors interested.

Advice to individual investors given on request.

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

### FRACTIONAL LOTS

We issue a Booklet,  
Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading  
J. F. PIERSON, Jr., & CO.  
(MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE)  
74 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY  
884 Columbus Avenue.

### Save \$100. then buy a bond

Or if you prefer you can make partial payments and start with \$20. One bond leads to another and soon you have a considerable amount of money yielding from 5 to 6 per cent.

We specialize in bonds of small denominations, thus giving our clients opportunity to invest small sums where they will be safe and will bring a good yield. Write for booklet "Small Bonds for Investors."

**BEYER & COMPANY**  
52 William St., New York

### News For Investors

WE solicit your orders for stocks and bonds and are at your service to advise regarding all active securities. Orders will receive prompt execution and will be carried on margin if desired.

We are always at the service of the investor and will be glad to advise possible customers regarding investments.

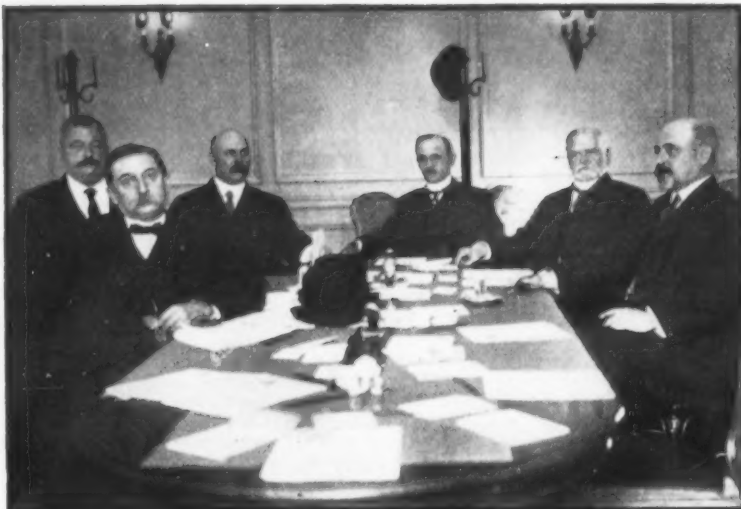
Orders for odd lots of stocks will be promptly executed.

The investors pocket manual containing reliable high and low prices and statistics of Railroad and Industrial Corporations. Dividends, when payable, current earnings, interest, period of bonds, etc., sent on request.

Write for Manual A.

### Alexander & Co.

Members } New York Stock Exchange  
} New York Cotton Exchange  
43 Exchange Place New York



DEVisING A NEW GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL SYSTEM.  
The National Monetary Commission in session at the Hotel Plaza, New York, considering suggestions of experts regarding Senator Aldrich's report on a national reserve plan.

Left to right: Congressman George W. Prince, Illinois; United States Senator Boies Penrose, Pennsylvania; Congressman John W. Weeks, Massachusetts; Congressman Edward B. Vreeland, New York, (acting chairman in Mr. Aldrich's absence); Julius C. Burrows and Robert W. Bonynge.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WE ARE facing a curious situation. We are not poor, but we think we are. The country is rich, but it isn't prosperous. Everybody is afraid that something may happen. Business men, if they are engaged in big business, are afraid that some trust-buster may throw a bomb at them from the Department of Justice. The manufacturer is afraid to keep his mill busy, because the shopkeeper is only buying from hand to mouth. The workingman is afraid, because he doesn't know when the shop will close.

All the great railway equipment establishments, including the steel and iron concerns, are wondering when the railroads will come into the market again as buyers. The railroads are doing their best to comply with the onerous and expensive requirements of government officials. They are economizing on every hand and, like the merchants, only buying to meet their present wants. Yet crops have been fairly good, with the two great crops of corn and cotton large enough to satisfy everybody. Wherever a crop is short, the price is high enough to make the returns entirely satisfactory to the producer.

Why is business in the doldrums? Why is Wall Street disquieted? Why are bankers more careful than ever with their loans, and why is capital not eager to make new investments? My friend, General Thomas L. Watson, says this is a time for free speech. So it is. Let us speak out. The simple truth is that the whole business world is anxiously watching the outcome of the dissolution plans of the American Tobacco and Standard Oil companies. Everybody wants to find out if, under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, the Sherman law is workable and can be interpreted in such a way as to give the business of the country the same chance it has in other lands.

I have said, and I repeat, that if it were known, to-morrow, that the heavy hand of the trust-buster and the railroad-smasher was to be lifted, business throughout the country would feel a new impulse, factories would open, railroad shops would be busier than ever, discharged men would be welcomed back to work and the talk of reducing wages would cease. So it comes down to a question of whether we can get rid of the muck-rakers, the trust-busters and

railroad-smashers and of all the horde of talkative demagogues who on these issues have been climbing over the shoulders of the people into public office.

If President Taft had seized the opportunity which his trip presented to speak for American prosperity with a strong, courageous voice, confidence would have been restored before this. Every word of encouragement the President has spoken has been followed by one of discouragement, and his loquacious Attorney-General—bright, brainy and honest man that he is—has been most unfortunate in all of his utterances.

Workingmen are organized as a political force, farmers exert their influence through the Granger organizations, even the little salvation army of Republican progressives is able to get a couple of hundred delegates together at a Chicago convention; but our captains of industry have failed to marshal the imperial forces of business, as they could readily do, and demand for prosperity the right of way to which it is entitled. Instead of fighting the muck-rakers, they seem to favor them. A good, healthy boycott of all the muck-raking sheets by the great advertisers of the country might well be the first step in the battle for prosperity.

Business men need to show a militant spirit. Unorganized, they are neither recognized nor considered by political leaders, who are forever looking after votes and shaping their so-called principles in party platforms in such a way as to catch the greatest number of voters. It is high time that the business men of the country began to think of these things and to make themselves heard, as Mark Hanna did in the days of the peaceful and conservative McKinley. Until the business interests are aroused and until those in authority are taught

(Continued on page 503.)

### Below Normal

Present conditions in the Investment Market offer the Small and Large Investors an unusual opportunity to purchase bonds and preferred stocks of the very highest class at figures we consider well below normal.

We have prepared a special list of Class "A" preferred stocks now intrinsically cheap, to yield

**5½% to 7%**

Folder "A" on request.

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### Our NOVEMBER Circular

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### Old Established Manufacturing Corporations

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OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

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6% INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES 6%  
For 1, 2, 3, 5 or 10 years. Interest payable quarterly or semi-annually.

Principal and interest secured by the total assets of the corporation, amounting to over fourteen million dollars. By becoming a client of The Realty Syndicate, you not only get in touch with the Pacific Coast at the beginning of a period of great prosperity, but also have the advantages of our organization as headquarters during the

**Panama-Pacific Exposition**  
Now is the Time to Begin

Send now for Booklet "6% in the West" by The Realty Syndicate Building, owned by The Realty Syndicate.  
**THE REALTY SYNDICATE**  
Paid up Capital and Surplus over \$3,750,000  
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### HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Specialist in

### Gen'l Motors Notes and Stocks

Bank and Trust Co. Stocks,  
Correspondence Solicited.  
S. V. D. WHITE, 60 Broadway, N. Y. City

### LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Financial advertisements always bring satisfactory results. If you have investment offerings send us your advertisement. Pages close every Wednesday.

## 6% vs 3%

### First mortgage gold bonds Safe as a savings bank

Can it be cashed quickly? It is more important to you, as an investor, to be sure of these factors than it is to decide in which particular issue you are interested. It is just as important to choose the firm from whom you intend to purchase as it is in placing the security itself.

We offer first mortgage gold bonds on improved, income-producing, selected Chicago real estate, with a margin of security in no case less than twice the value of the bonds. Every investment offered by us is covered by this rule of three. We have had experience covering a period of 29 years as investment bankers. During these 29 years no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on securities purchased of us.

Your savings bank only pays you 3% or 4%—the securities we offer earn 5½% to 6%, with equal safety and convertibility. Thousands of dollars of bank and trust funds are invested in these securities—millions of dollars more are held by investors, large and small.

The bonds are quickly convertible—our repurchase proposition is good at any time. Bonds issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

Write for descriptive literature and The Investors Magazine

(ESTABLISHED 1892) **S. W. STRAUS & Co.** (INCORPORATED)  
355 STRAUS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

**THE RULE** of three is the surest way to test the desirability of an investment. First: Is it absolutely safe? Second: Is the revenue attractive? Third: Is it just as important to choose the firm from whom you intend to purchase as it is in placing the security itself.

We offer first mortgage gold bonds on improved, income-producing, selected Chicago real estate, with a margin of security in no case less than twice the value of the bonds. Every investment offered by us is covered by this rule of three. We have had experience covering a period of 29 years as investment bankers. During these 29 years no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on securities purchased of us.

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(ESTABLISHED 1892) **S. W. STRAUS & Co.** (INCORPORATED)  
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In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



We offer the unsold portion of 10,000 shares of the

# Sanicula Chemical Co.

of Toledo, Ohio  
At \$10.00 per share

Company are the manufacturers of the well-known "All-In-One" Dental Tablets and toothbrush, famous among dentists and in large public demand. The product entered under the Food and Drugs Act—Serial No. 23,999.

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proprietary article it ranks among the best and most profitable in its field.

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## HARVEY A. WILLIS & CO.

Stocks and Bonds  
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#### OUR UNUSUAL OFFER

If you will mention **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** and enclose postage to order, we will express our opinion on ONE and ONLY ONE INVESTMENT YOU ARE INTERESTED IN and also send you a specimen copy of our paper. You can then judge whether it is to your advantage to become an annual subscriber and receive the same benefits that more than 15,000 investors have received in the last seven years. Positively no inquiries answered unless stamp is enclosed. Address:

## The Financial World

18 Broadway, New York

### 6% First Mortgages on Selected CHICAGO REAL ESTATE

in amounts of \$100 and up. Interest payable semi-annually. Income producing property with 100% margin of security. Nineteen years and no losses to customers. Write for descriptive circular

**D. C. & C. P. CAMPBELL**  
Investment Securities. Established 1892  
172 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

### 6% NET PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

For 10 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$500 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 716. \$25 Certificate of Deposit also for saving investors.

### We Furnish Suggestions

To moderate investors—not speculators. Stable occupation and amount you can put to safe and profitable use. Address: GED. H. HEAFORD & CO., Fisher Building, CHICAGO, ILL. References.

ers include Steel Pfd., American Sugar Pfd., Central Leather Pfd., General Electric, American Locomotive Pfd., and stocks of that kind. I think well of United Gas Improvement stock of Philadelphia, and of Consolidated Gas of New York. The "Investors Pocket Manual" describes the leading industrial and railroad corporations, giving earnings, dividends and prices in convenient form. It has been compiled by Alexander & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 43 Exchange Place, New York, for their customers. Any of my readers can have a copy without charge by writing Alexander & Co., for their Manual A. The firm will be glad to advise any of my readers regarding stock exchange matters.

T. San Juan, Porto Rico: I know of no book that covers the subject of investments in the way in which you suggest. One of the ablest and most successful investors I ever knew explained to me that the reason why he put a part of his funds in real estate and the remainder in securities was because he had cherished the same fear that you express, namely, that on his death, his widow might not be able to manage a personal estate successfully. He felt that he was safeguarding her interests by putting a part of his property in real estate. While securities might be readily sold, it was an entirely different matter to dispose of real estate as this meant negotiations and the drafting of deeds. All of which took time and gave an opportunity for reflection. On the other hand stocks and bonds could readily pass from hand to hand.

Low Price, Toledo: 1. A great deal of money has been made by purchasing the shares of industrial companies while they were in the formative period. These sell low at the beginning because they are speculative. As soon as the business is firmly established they become investment securities, and are put on an investment basis. I recall when I recommended American Chicla Com. at \$50 a share, now it is \$250. It is said that the shares of the Gillette Razor Company were once sold for \$1.50 and have since sold at two or three hundred times that amount. 2. Some speculative investors are always in the market to buy a few shares of any new industrial corporation at a low price. This does not apply to mining, oil, magazine and plantation stocks. There is greater safety in buying the stocks of established industrial concerns, located in some prosperous city and dealing in an article with a market.

B. Newark, N. J.: 1. In all past experience I have found that after the market has had a sharp and continuous decline with a general bearish feeling, purchases of investment stocks could safely be made by those with means to continue to buy on further declines until the market had touched bottom. Such purchases if they wait patiently are usually on the winning side. Northern, Southern and Union Pacific are all getting more attractive from the investment standpoint and are good stocks to follow down. 2. Vir.-Car. Chem. Pfd. looks more attractive than Smelter Pfd. 3. There seems to be labor unrest all over the world. Such movements are usually contagious, but American workmen are more sensible than others and we may escape the contagion. If we do not, the market must suffer and business must suffer still more. 4. A 20-point margin is not quite sufficient.

Bargain Counter, Detroit: It is difficult to say exactly when the bargain counter on Wall Street is open. We know that whenever a panic occurs, stocks and bonds are bought by those who can pay for them and hold them for the upward swing which must eventually follow. Conditions are undoubtedly favorable to the investor. You can certainly do much better with your funds than putting them in a savings bank. Preferred stocks well selected yield from 5% to 7% per cent. This is much better than a savings bank pays. Small investors heretofore have not had opportunities to put their money out at a good profit because brokers have not been catering to them. In these times of competition they are doing so more than ever, so that any amount from \$100 up can easily find an opportunity for profitable investment. Write to George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York for their "Folder A." You will find in it a lot of information regarding pref. stocks making good returns and selling at unusually attractive figures.

NEW YORK, October 26, 1911.

JASPER.

# ELGIN

## WATCHES ON CREDIT!

\$16.50 \$2.00 MONTH

GENUINE JEWEL

### CHRISTMAS SPECIAL

A Beautiful 20-Year Gold Filled Case Complete With Fine 17-Jewel Elgin, Sent on Approval.

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for our 1911 Catalog. It's America's Finest Illustrated Watch, Diamond and Jewelry Book. It tells all about Harris-Goar's world famous Easy Plan. It gives you the Rock Bottom price on every Elgin Watch made. It quotes you the lowest import prices on fine Diamonds and illustrates for you all the latest things in Solid Gold Jewelry. "FACTS vs. BUNCE" or All About the Watch Business, Both at Home and Abroad, is the title of a new book by our Mr. Harris. A FREE COPY is sent with every catalog and as we are the largest dealers in the world in Elgin Watches and the sole factory representatives of the LADY ELGIN SEWING MACHINE, this will interest you. Just your name and address will do.

## HARRIS-GOAR JEWELRY CO.

DEPT. 276 KANSAS CITY, MO.

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# EVERSTICK

MADE IN AMERICA

INVISIBLE RUBBERS

Can be worn all day long, without discomfort, they protect where protection is needed, the sole of the shoe.

EVERYBODY NEEDS EVERSTICKS.

Always for sale where good shoes are sold.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.

THE ADAMS & FORD CO.  
CLEVELAND, O.

None genuine without THIS cord

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## BUYS THE MATERIAL NEEDED TO BUILD THIS HOME!

Price Includes Blue Prints; Architect's Specifications; Full Details; Working Plans and Typewritten Material List

### OUR HOUSE DESIGN NO. 145

Our Design No. 145 is positively one of the very best, economical, up-to-date, sensible and practical houses ever offered. There are many points about this neat house that must be studied carefully to fully appreciate its value: Neat in appearance. Easy to Build. Low cost of labor. Easy to maintain after built, meaning little or no repairs. An ideal city or country home. An investment proposition that will net big returns.

Seven good-sized rooms and bath, pantry. Inside cellar entrance, handsome stairway, Entire interior, including floors, finished in clear Georgia Pine, of up-to-date style and finish.

The material we furnish for construction is all BRAND NEW, selected with great care, excellent quality throughout, entirely suitable and in some localities almost too good for the purpose intended.

Our Guaranteed Building Proposition insures you ample quantities to complete the job strictly according to plans; prompt shipment, safe delivery and a personal follow-up letter from our President to find out whether our promises to you have been kept. Absolute satisfaction in the entire deal is what we offer.

We carry our stock right here at Chicago where we can load the material into ONE CAR COMPLETE, for practically whole house. You MAY COME AND SEE YOUR MATERIAL LOADED while you wait.

Tell us where you want to build. We will name you a **GARANTEED DELIVERED** price on our designs.

### We Save You Big Money on Lumber and Building Material!

The Chicago House Wrecking Co. is the largest concern in the world devoted to the sale of Lumber, Plumbing, Heating Apparatus and Building Material direct to the consumer. No one else can make you an offer like the one shown above. We propose to furnish you everything needed for the construction of this building except Plumbing, Heating and Masonry material. Write for exact details of what we furnish. It will be in accordance with our specifications, which are so clear that there will be no possible misunderstanding.

### How We Operate

We purchase at Sheriff's Sales, Receivers' Sales and Manufacturers' Sales, besides owning outright assemblies and yards. Usually when you purchase your building material for the complete home shown above, elsewhere, it will cost you from 50 to 60 per cent more than we ask for it. By our "direct" you methods we eliminate several middlemen's profits. We can prove this to you.

### What Our Stock Consists of

We have everything needed for Building Material for a building of any sort. Lumber, Sash, Doors, Millwork, Structural Iron, Pipes, Valves and Fittings, Steel and Prepared Roofing. Our stock includes Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Rugs, Groceries, etc., Machinery, Hardware, Wire Fencing—in fact, anything required to build or equip. Everything for the Home, the Office, the Factory or the Field, besides everything to wear or to eat. Send us your carpenter's or contractor's bill for our low estimate. We will prove our ability to save you money. WRITE US TODAY, giving a complete list of everything you need.

### Free Book of Plans

We publish a handsome, illustrated book, containing designs of Houses, Cottages, Bungalows, Barns, etc. We can furnish the material complete for any of these designs. This book is mailed free to those who correctly fill in the coupon below. Even if you have no immediate intention of building, we advise that you obtain a copy of our **FREE BOOK OF PLANS**. It's a valuable book.

### Our Guarantee

This company has a capital stock and surplus of over \$1,000,000.00. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed in every detail. If you buy any material from us not as represented, we will take it back at our freight expense and return your money. We recognize the virtue of a satisfied customer. We will in every instance "Make Good." Thousands of satisfied customers prove this. We refer you to any bank or banker anywhere. Look us up in the Mercantile Agencies. Ask any Express Company. Our responsibility is unquestioned.

### High Grade Bathroom Outfits!

The price of this Bathroom Outfit \$87.50. Plumbing material direct to you at Bargain prices. We have everything needed in Plumbing Material. Our prices mean a saving to you of 30 to 60 per cent. Here is an illustration of a bathroom outfit we are selling at \$50.00. Your plumber would ask you about \$80.00 for this same outfit. It is only one of many other complete outfits that we are offering at prices ranging from \$25.00 to \$50.00. Write for Our Free Plumbing Material Catalog No. 528.

### Hot Air Furnaces!

Don't let the contract for your hot air furnace until you get our figures. We will cut your local dealer's price in half. We can furnish you a complete equipment, including pipes, registers, furnace and everything required at a price not much more than what an ordinary heating stove would cost you. Complete hot air heating plants \$45.00 up. Get our heating catalog at once. Tells you all about it. Write us today. We guarantee to save you money. We loan you tools. We make you plans. Every heating plant we sell is backed by our guarantee bond.

### Hot Water Heating Plants!

We guarantee to save you 50 to 75 per cent on a modern hot water heating plant for your home. We make you complete plans and instructions and help you out every way we possibly can. We loan you tools. Every plant backed by our guarantee bond. We furnish the material; you get the plant installed. Cut out the local dealer's profit and cut the cost in half. Thousands of our plants installed and working perfectly in every part of the country. Write today for our Special Heating Catalog. Tells all about our heating proposition. We can furnish Heating Apparatus for any building, no matter how large. Tell us your needs. Write for Free Special Heating Catalog No. 528.

### Send Us This Coupon

Chicago House Wrecking Co. 528

I saw this ad in **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**

I am interested in.....

NAME.....

TOWN.....

CO.....STATE.....

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 502.)

that the business men of this country deserve as much recognition as any other class, we cannot expect a restoration of confidence or a re-establishment of prosperity.

I still believe that the foundations are sound, that the people will get over their hysteria, that statesmen will take the place of demagogues and that prosperity will once more have its day. This is not a time to join the pessimists. Wall Street is full of them and business circles seem to be dominated by them, but there are signs of better things ahead. I had rather be a bull than a bear on Wall Street.

The outlook for the stock market is still uncertain. Liquidation has subsided and stocks are in stronger hands. The market is entitled to an advance, and if the trust reorganizations are set-

led satisfactorily, things will brighten. Meanwhile, it may be that the bears will have another inning.

F. Pittsburgh, Pa.: In case of the loss of a stock certificate it is usually only necessary to prove this loss to the corporation and to give a satisfactory bond. A new certificate will then be issued to take the place of the old.

K. Kokoto, W. Va.: 1. I think well of Western Maryland, but it is impossible to say what it might do within six months. 2. The subscription of the *Wall Street Journal* is \$12 a year.

Earnest, Rutland, Vt.: 1. The Realty Syndicate which offers 6 per cent, is at Oakland, Cal. 2. All the information you ask for will be found in a booklet called "Six Per Cent, in the West." It will be sent you without charge if you will write to the Realty Syndicate, 1236 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Six Per Cent., Philadelphia: The 6 per cent, gold bonds secured by Chicago real estate are fully described in the *Investor's Magazine*, published by S. W. Straus & Co., 345 Straus Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Any of my readers can have a copy without charge by writing to Straus & Co.

G. Kingston, N. Y.: Federal Mining & Smelting owns four groups of silver lead mines. It has a large mining plant. Its earnings in its early history justified the payment of the liberal dividends it declares. All mining properties are suffering from the business depression. As a rule it is not wise to sacrifice securities during a time of depression.

Careful, Hartford, Conn.: It would be wiser to divide your \$5,000; and put some of it in stocks and some in bonds. I could not give you such a list, but you can get an excellent list of securities without charge if you will write to Spencer Truck Co., investment bankers, 43 Exchange Place, New York, and ask for their "Circular No. 54 on Judicious Investments."

Larger Income, Cincinnati: Good 6 per cent, mortgages can be had on Western and Pacific Coast Property. A number of these are advertised by brokers of excellent standing. Many of them in denominations as low as \$100. Write for their booklets of information. All give references and you can easily inquire into them. By dealing with well-established houses, you can be assured of good treatment.

R. Shenandoah, Iowa: I do not advise in reference to grain or anything but Wall Street securities. The only safe way to deal in Wall Street is by buying when things are at low ebb and holding patiently for a rise. The so-called "traders" who buy and sell for a quick profit, seldom succeed in the long run unless they are guided by inside information and that is difficult to obtain. Note my weekly suggestions.

Income, Nashville, Tenn.: 1. Well-established industrial corporations are offering their shares now on a very favorable income basis. Some of them pay as high as 7 per cent. In more prosperous times, these cannot be bought to yield such a large profit. 2. Write to Turner, Tucker & Co., bankers, 111 Broadway, New York, for their interesting monthly circular giving information regarding the shares of established manufacturing corporations in which they largely deal.

Spec., Atlanta, Ga.: 1. I could not enter into a description of all the Wall Street terms you ask for. It would take too much space. 2. You can begin with one share or a thousand shares, with no limit to the amount. 3. Write to John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 71 Broadway, New York, for their circular No. 110 on "Odd Lot Investments." This will be sent to any reader free of charge. Also write to J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., 74 Broadway, New York, for their free booklet on "Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading."

Trustee, St. Paul: 1. You should be extremely careful in investing trust funds. All of the stocks on your list are too speculative. 2. S. V. D. White, 60 Broadway, New York, makes a specialty of high-grade investment securities. I advise you to write to him for a list. He will be glad to send one to any of my readers. 3. It will enable you to keep track of the financial trend if you will read the *Weekly Financial Review*, prepared by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, for their customers. A copy will be sent to any of my readers if they will write to J. S. Bache & Co. for it.

Beginner, New Orleans: The safe thing if you desire to become an investor and to keep away from speculation, is to put your money, from week to week or month to month, in a first-class bond that will always bring you as much or more than you paid for it. You can do considerably better with your funds than to put them in a savings bank. Excellent bonds of as small a denomination as \$100 can now be had. Write to Beyer & Co., 52 William Street, New York, for their free booklet on "Small Bonds for Investors." My readers generally should send for this book. It is worth having.

H. Wilmington, N. C.: The real estate proposition on Long Island to which you refer is one of a number of similar ones started in the vicinity of New York. A good deal of waste land on Long Island can be bought for a few dollars an acre. Speculators have taken advantage of this to offer so-called building lots at what look like a low figure, but which in reality is a good deal more than the property is worth. It may be that some day these waste lands will be worth the figures at which the speculators are trying to sell, but that is a good way off.

F. F. F., Portland, Me.: 1. If Goldfield Con. were "a good investment" it certainly would sell much higher. Every dollar taken out of a mine, makes it so much poorer, and when the mine is stripped, it is worthless. 2. Hold your Rock Island for the upward turn that must eventually come. 3. New York Central may not soon reach the figure at which you bought, but it is an investment stock of high standing and worth keeping. 4. What I said about Goldfield Con. applies to Kerr Lake. 5. A 50 per cent, margin on low-priced stocks like Wabash ought to be sufficient.

L. Elberon, N. J.: Industrial stocks of an established character with a good record as dividend pay-

### The Tea Penalty.

A STRONG MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Writing from a busy railroad town the wife of an employe of one of the great roads says:

"My husband is a railroad man who has been so much benefited by the use of Postum that he wishes me to express his thanks to you for the good it has done him. His waking hours are taken up with his work, and he has no time to write himself.

"He has been a great tea drinker all his life and has always liked it strong.

"Tea has, of late years, acted on him like morphine does upon most people. At first it soothed him, but only for an hour or so; then it began to affect his nerves to such an extent that he could not sleep at night, and he would go to his work in the morning wretched and miserable from the loss of rest. This condition grew constantly worse, until his friends persuaded him, some four months ago, to quit tea and use Postum.

"At first he used Postum only for breakfast, but as he liked the taste of it, and it somehow seemed to do him good, he added it to his evening meal. Then, as he grew better, he began to drink it for his noon meal, and now he will drink nothing else at table.

"His condition is so wonderfully improved that he could not be hired to give up Postum and go back to tea. His nerves have become steady and reliable once more, and his sleep is easy, natural and refreshing.

"He owes all this to Postum, for he has taken no medicine and made no other change in his diet.

"His brother, who was very nervous from coffee drinking, was persuaded by us to give up the coffee and use Postum, and he also has recovered his health and strength." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

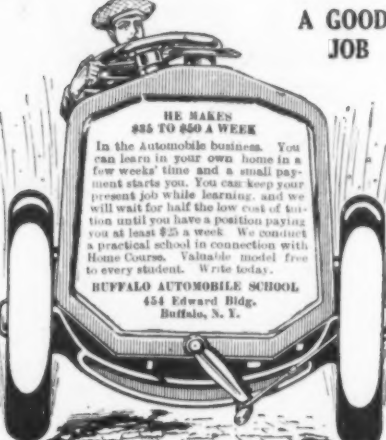
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## The Needs of Intercollegiate Football

(Continued from page 490.)

that the team operating it could not provide an adequate defense against its interception, and no way has yet been devised by which the attacking team has any assurance that the ball will reach the man for whom it was intended more than a third of the time. In every game the writer has seen this year, not one-third of the forward passes attempted have been successful. There is still time, but not much likelihood, that the pass may be successfully developed.

And this failure is strengthening the conviction that the forward pass will some day have to be abandoned as an impracticable play. The retention of the present rules, with the abolition of the forward pass and the consequent reduction of the distance to be gained in three downs from ten yards to five or seven yards, would produce a running, passing game which most practicable football men could enthrall over. And since it would eliminate mass formations, with their tendency to injury, the general public which enjoys only the spectacle would be happy, too.

Not in a good many years has a month of November presented so many promising football attractions as this one. This is due partly to the resumption of football relations between Princeton and Harvard, after a lapse of fifteen years. These two institutions, which parted company with such bitter feelings toward each other after Princeton's victory of 12 to 0 in 1896, have been brought together through the wise counsels of such men as W. W. Roper, of Princeton, and Percy D. Haughton, of Harvard. They will celebrate the resumption of football relations on November 4th, at Princeton. It would be idle, indeed, to attempt to prophesy the result of this or any other championship game of the month. Both teams have been developing along different lines. Harvard, with probably a heavier back field, has been concentrating on line attacks, utilizing the forward pass only as a trick play. Princeton, on the other hand, has a moderately light back field, whose strongest asset is its speed, and in this respect it is probably not exceeded by any team in the East.

On November 11th Harvard plays the Indians, Pennsylvania meets Lafayette, Princeton lines up against Dartmouth, and Yale meets Brown. All of these are important contests, but, with the possible exception of the Dartmouth-Princeton game, are not likely to have much bearing on the championship honors. One week later Princeton ends her football season with the Yale game at New Haven, while Pennsylvania and Michigan clash in the big intersectional game of the year at Ann Arbor.

The week following, Harvard and Yale play their annual game at Cambridge, while the Army and Navy engage in their spectacular battle at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. The playing of these two important games on the same day is likely to reduce somewhat the interest which heretofore has attached to them separately. Pennsylvania and Cornell then end the season with their game at Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day.

Out in the middle West there will be a sort of round-robin tournament for the Conference championship. While other teams will engage in it, the contest will narrow down to four institutions—Minnesota, Chicago, Wisconsin and Illinois. On November 4th Chicago and Minnesota meet, the week following Chicago meets Northwestern and Illinois plays Indiana. On November 18th Wisconsin plays Minnesota, while on November 25th the Western season ends with games between Wisconsin and Chicago and Illinois and Minnesota.

The Western situation presents a different phase this year, in that Michigan has been eliminated. A certain amount of hard feeling exists over the action of the Conference Association in ruling that its members could not remain in good standing if they played Michigan. The latter institution withdrew from the Conference some years ago, because it refused to abide by certain eligibility restrictions the Conference wished to place upon its members. Thereafter Michigan sought opponents in the East and elsewhere and formed her alliance with Pennsylvania. But the Michigan

management made a two-year agreement with Minnesota, by which Minnesota agreed to play her old rival in accordance with the Conference eligibility code. By winning in 1909 and 1910 Michigan captured the Western football championship both years. Naturally it was very distasteful to the other members of the Conference, and after Michigan's second victory last year they passed a rule forbidding further games between Conference members and Michigan.

This state of affairs is unfortunate. Michigan's rightful place is within the Conference, but most unbiased persons think that Michigan was fully justified in her positive stand. It is a pity that the Conference Association, which initiated nearly all the beneficial reform legislation in this country, should weaken its influence upon intercollegiate sport by such useless dissension as keeps Michigan out of the fold.

Any discussion of the changes in the football rules must consider the fact that the primary motive in amending the code was to eliminate as far as possible the element of danger. This, of course, can never be entirely abolished from any strenuous sport. With this as the leading purpose, the committee tried to preserve as good a game as it could under the circumstances. In this respect it succeeded. About the only part the forward pass played was in keeping the attack in the open. The first change only temporarily did away with mass formations. They did not permanently disappear until a year ago, when the committee passed a rule prohibiting the man carrying the ball from receiving any assistance from his teammates. This rule is now in its second year, and, measured in terms of serious and fatal accidents received in football, it has been a pronounced success. Prior to the last two games of October, which had not been played when this was written, the new game had been singularly free from accident. If the rules can continue this safety to the players, it will be cause for rejoicing and will enable the rule makers to consider the advisability of abolishing the forward pass or making other changes which will improve the game itself.

The present season is still further emphasizing the record of its predecessor in providing a healthy tone to college athletics never known before. For instance, we never hear nowadays of protests being lodged against the players of rival teams such as once disgraced college sports. Now there seems to be a spirit of mutual respect, and we even hear of players of the rival teams fraternizing with each other before and after spirited battles. This means that our sports are being conducted in a spirit of gentlemanliness and good sportsmanship that did not exist ten years ago.

In my opinion there still remains one important reform before we approach the millennium in intercollegiate football. That is the organization of an intercollegiate association, to include at least the six following universities: Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell and Dartmouth. If these six universities would forget their differences, their past reputations and other unnecessary things; play each member of the proposed association, as they well could do under the new rules, which have reduced by fifty per cent. the exhausting labor of the old game, then all the other evils of intercollegiate football would disappear as if by magic. This is the one reform which the lovers of fair play in college athletics are now clamoring for with constantly increasing force. It cannot come too soon, and that man or institution which makes it possible will win enduring fame in the history of intercollegiate athletics.

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MADAM SIMONE, IN "THE THIEF."  
It is hardly fair to judge a foreign artist by her first night's performance in a new country. The critics who expressed their opinion so freely of the distinguished French actress, Madam Simone, after having witnessed her first performance, at Daly's, of the leading lady's part in "The Thief," were not inclined to do her justice. Neither the play nor the part which was given her afforded an opportunity for the best display of her talents as an emotional actress. Physically she fitted the part much better than Margaret Illington, who first introduced it to an American audience. Miss Illington carried too much weight and lacked the finer and gentler qualities of an emotional actress. She hammered the part to death. Her emotion was all tears and sobs, artificial and unnatural.  
Madam Simone unfortunately tried to give the performance in English. That handicapped her. She wasted a good deal of vital energy in a painful effort to perfect her enunciation. She succeeded so indifferently that part of the time she appeared to be speaking in her native tongue. This made it difficult for her hearers as well as for herself. But she is an artist with latent possibilities that were not fairly disclosed on the occasion of her first appearance. I doubt if they can be disclosed in such a play as "The Thief." I wish she might have had her first test in something which had not already worn itself out as a novelty in the theatrical productions of New York.  
With a pleasing face, a mobile figure, graceful action, a voice in perfect control and a temperament obviously artistic, Madam Simone has shown herself to be worthy of the distinction accorded to her in her own country as an actress of unquestioned ability. I believe, before her engagement is concluded, that her most captious critics will justify this judgment.

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| George Arliss,<br>George Cohan,  | The Arab,<br>The Runaway,<br>Buntz Pulls the Strings,<br>The Return of Peter Grimm,<br>Green Stockings,<br>Maxine Elliott's,<br>The Sign of the Rose,<br>A Gentleman of Leisure,<br>Herald Square,<br>The Duchess,<br>The Only Son,<br>Gypsy Love,<br>Repertoire,<br>Fiedermaus, | Lyric,<br>Gaiety,<br>Globe,<br>Daly's,<br>Irving Place<br>Theater,<br>Park,<br>Hudson,<br>New York,<br>Century,<br>39th Street,<br>Weber's.   |
| David Warfield,<br>Margaret Anglin,<br>Fritzi Scheff,<br>Marguerita Sylva,<br>Mme. Simone,<br>Wiener Blut, | Holen Ware,<br>Kitty Gordon,   | The Quaker Girl,<br>The Price,<br>The Eucharistress,<br>The Garden of Allah,<br>The Million,<br>Mrs. Avery,<br>The New York Hippodrome.   |

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WAS IT the high cost of living that induced Germany to begin negotiations with Great Britain for a reduction in naval armaments? The tax to support army and navy is the greatest that any of the civilized Powers has, and this is especially true of Germany, with her highly organized army and splendid navy. Great Britain heads the list with an annual expenditure on army and navy of \$332,000,000, followed by Germany with \$305,000,000, Russia with \$296,000,000 and France with \$221,000,000. The total cost of militarism for one year is \$1,773,000,000, nearly four times the value of the world's annual production of gold and silver, and this does not include South and Central America. But these figures, astounding as they are, do not tell the whole story.  
Over five million men are taken out of useful occupations and productive work and maintained in wasteful and dangerous idleness because of fear of war. Trained social observers, like Graham Taylor, of Chicago, tell us that throughout Europe more and more of the hardest labor is being put upon women. How can it be otherwise when millions of able-bodied men are idling in armies and navies? If we should add to the present cost of maintaining the world's armed force the amount these unproductive soldiers and sailors might earn, on a conservative estimate we should have \$2,700,000,000 that might be saved every year. "This vast amount," says

C. F. Carter, in the *Technical World*, "would provide nine hundred thousand families with homes worth \$3,000 each. The whole world might be decently housed, instead of living in wretched hovels, if the money wasted on militarism was applied to the purchase of homes." Were the computation worked out, an equally impressive showing could be made, giving the quantity of food that might be purchased for every family in the world. In our own country, if we include the pension list, about one-half of our revenue goes to military purposes. Relieved of this for one year, every hungry family could be fed and every idle person employed in productive labor.  
There is no more absurd spectacle than the nations spending \$1,700,000,000 for armies and navies, when no one wants to fight.

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### A Square Deal for Sugar.

**N**O UTTERANCE of President Taft has been more timely, during his swing around the circle, than his plea for fair play for our railways and industrial corporations. Just now the public needs to exercise a little of this spirit toward the sugar trust, in view of the top-notch price of sugar. First of all, the real facts behind the rise in price should be known. Critics most severe, however, do not, as a rule, wait for all the facts. A Cincinnati subscriber writes us that a leading woman of that city is quoted as saying, "We shall not help the sugar trust pay off its fines. We will buy our sugar by the barrel or the ton, if that is necessary, and will save the two and three cents a pound that the trust would otherwise get. By buying sugar wholesale, our league is able to procure sugar at five cents per pound, when the trust is demanding eight and a quarter cents." As our subscriber suggests, if this combination of ladies can get sugar at the price here named, it would be a good business proposition for them to get in touch with the American Sugar Refining Company.

The facts are that the American Sugar Refining Company, which does not produce a pound of raw sugar and which refines only forty-two per cent. of the sugar used in this country, was paying at this time 5.96 cents per pound for its raw sugar and selling granulated sugar at 6.62 cents per pound net. These are facts which any one can verify and in all fairness should be borne in mind before sugar refiners are criticised. In a statement issued September 27th, the American Sugar Refining Company frankly explains the rise in price as due primarily to the shortage in the crop in Cuba and Europe. This threatened scarcity caused excessive speculation and advanced prices at London and Hamburg—the leading sugar markets of the world—while at the same time cane-sugar growers, in the face of the beet-crop shortage in Europe, advanced the price of their product over two cents a pound.

It is impossible to reconcile the statement made by the representative of the Woman's League of Cincinnati with these indisputable facts. Furthermore, if we are to be perfectly fair to the American Sugar Refining Company, we should state that, during the rise in price, their prices have been from one-quarter to three-quarters of a cent per pound below the quotations of other refiners.

A more remarkable statement than

that of the Woman's League is found in a letter to President Taft, emanating from Meriden, Conn., one of whose signers is made famous by having been a classmate of the President at Yale. Asserting that nothing has appeared concerning a crop shortage and connecting the rise in price with the custom frauds of the sugar trust, the letter demands that the President "camp on the trust's trail until its hide is stretched on the wall." The shortage of which the President's correspondents had not heard is only about two million tons, and, were the "trust's hide stretched on the wall," sugar would be even higher than it is now. The trust has been selling cheaper than the independents for some time, and, with the trust out of the way, no one could prophesy what the good people of Meriden would be compelled to pay for their sugar.

But there is no sugar trust. Government accountants have just completed their investigation and have reported to the sub-committee of the House appointed to investigate the so-called sugar trust. They find that the American Sugar Refining Company, as it had already declared in its statement, controls only forty-two per cent. of the sugar supply of the United States and that they own not a single acre of sugar-producing land. Congressman Hardwick, the chairman of the Congressional Committee, made a statement in the middle of September, attributing the rise of price to lack of production, where it rightly belongs. "While my committee," says Mr. Hardwick, "will investigate the added cost of sugar when we meet again in October, I have no idea that we will find it comes from the efforts of the trust to make the people pay more for sugar than it is worth. The Cuban crop is short, the European beet-sugar crop is short and so is the American beet-sugar crop. It is natural there should be an advance." This Southern Democratic congressman should be commended for refusing to play to the galleries by denouncing the trust, when the real situation called for the kind of statement given above.

### Give Gray Hairs a Chance.

**I**S A MAN at his best at sixty-five? This is the age fixed by Dr. Benton, the new president of the University of Vermont, who says, "This is not the age of the young man. It is the age of the prepared man. Preparation for largest usefulness is hindered by prematurity." While Dr. Benton is right in fixing the age of efficiency late in life, he can hardly justify placing it arbitrarily at sixty-five. A list could be made of men who achieved their success in life before twenty-five, and this could be matched by another list of those who did their best work after sixty. If a man has his health at sixty-five, there is every reason why he should then do his best work. He knows more than at any previous time and, with a trained intellect and will at command, should be able to do his best creative work.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, himself seventy-seven years old, struck the true note in the discussion when he said, "A man who works in one vein and concentrates all his resources on one subject will be narrowed down and will be of little use after middle age. If, however, he keeps in touch with everything going on, with his brain cells open, alive and active, such a man becomes stronger and wiser as he grows older." But, everything else being equal, the man past middle life is not always given a fair chance. In the ministry—a profession of all others in which a ripened experience should count for most—the man with gray hairs must have remarkable gifts and an unusual record of success if he is to compete with the younger man who has youth, but no record. The brilliant old or middle-aged man may always be sure of a chance, but his contemporary of average ability does not have the show that his knowledge and experience entitle him to in the competition with youth.

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

**H**ERBERT G. SQUIERS, American diplomat, at London, October 19th, aged 51.

**R. K. Munkittrick**, humorist and former editor of *Judge*, at Stamford, Conn., October 17th, aged 58.

**Mrs. Mary Andrews Dennison**, authoress, at Cambridge, Mass., October 17th, aged 86.

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# Late Autumn Brides and Bridesmaids



MRS. JAMES McCALLUM,  
Formerly Miss Violette Lockwood, daughter of Mr. and  
Mrs. Henry B. Lockwood, of New York, N. Y.



MRS. ABRAHAM B. CHITTENDEN,  
Formerly Miss Dorothea Geddes, daughter of Mrs. C. F.  
Geddes, of Greenwich, Conn.



MRS. IRVING C. STERN,  
Formerly Miss Ruth Brandeis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
Arthur Brandeis, of Omaha, Nebr.



BRIDESMAIDS OF MRS. GUSTAV TOUCHARD.  
From left to right: Misses Eunice Mallory, Louise Weatherbee,  
Katherine Rising, Katherine Moore, Elizabeth Fry, Vera Van  
Beuren, Elizabeth Mills, Gladys Clark, Josephine Green and  
Augusta Wight.



BRIDESMAIDS OF MRS. A. B. CHITTENDEN.  
From left to right: Mrs. Charles B. Parsons, Matron of Honor.  
The Misses Mary Chittenden, Dorothea Carson, Eva M. Guil-  
lauden, Alice Presbrey, Laurada Chipman, Alice Moore and  
Virginia Geddes, of Greenwich, Conn.



MRS. GEORGE PEABODY,  
Formerly Miss Grace Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
Joseph H. Allen, of South Orange, N. J.



MRS. H. HENRY BERTRAM,  
Formerly Miss Ella Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
Edward L. Lewis, of Ellenhurst, N. J.



MRS. GUSTAV TOUCHARD,  
Formerly Miss Emiline Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
Jabish Holmes, of New York.



MRS. HENRY BERTRAM'S BRIDESMAIDS.  
From left to right: Misses Robino Christian, Grace Battles, Marguerite Derby, Etta Morris and Carrie Sperry.

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We must meet this doubt and show our own faith by such a guarantee as will make you as nearly safe as we can afford to. If you are willing to divide your profits with us, and will read the guarantee below, you will see that by this guarantee you only run the risk of losing the interest on your money, for under the terms of same you can either get your principal back if you wish at the end of your contract, or have the alternative right to keep your lot and receive back all of the interest you have paid us.

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1. Buy without the guarantee and keep all the profits.
2. Agree to give us one-half of your profits and, in case the subways shall not be built, as above guaranteed, take back the price you paid us, or
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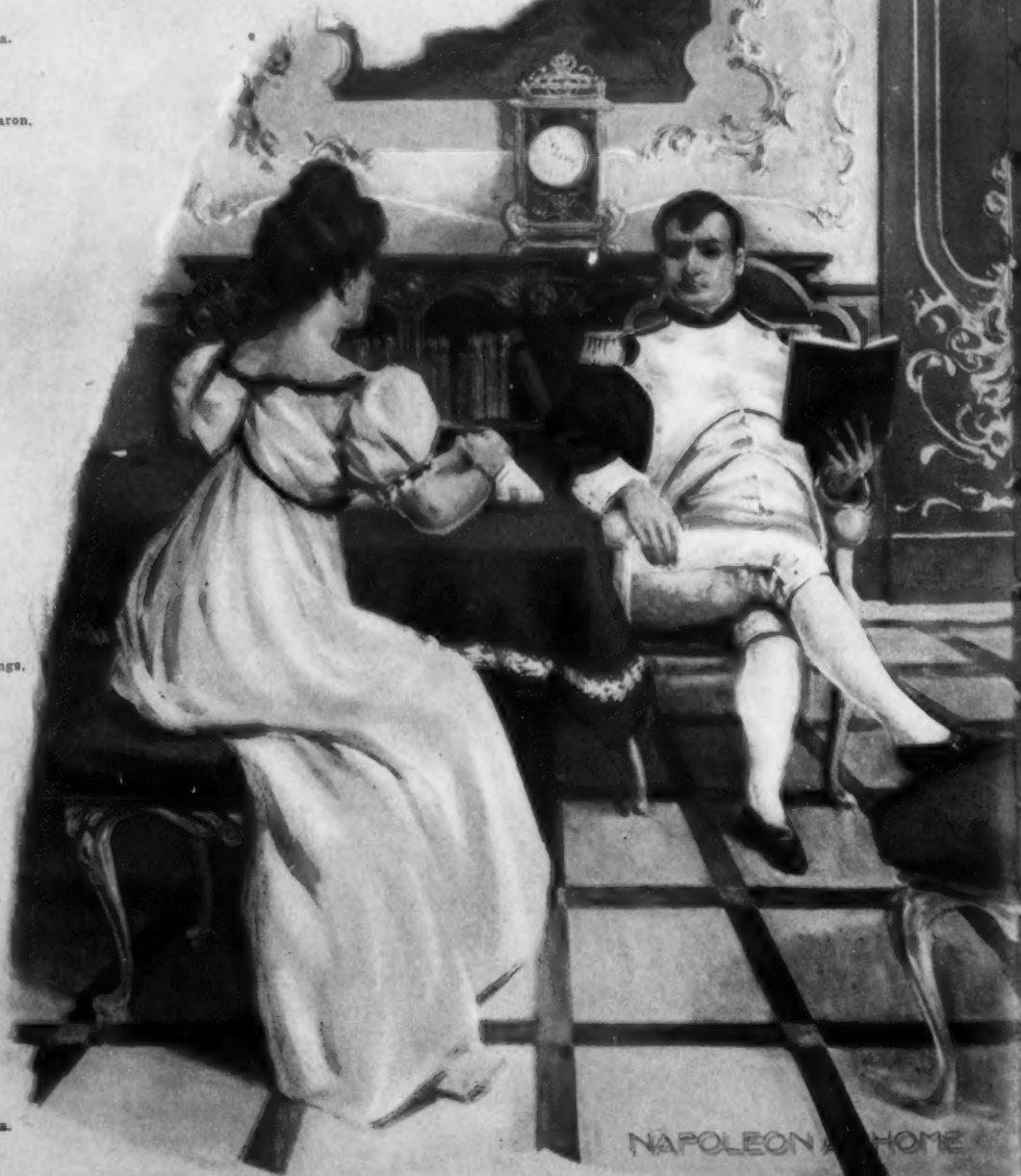
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CLEGG BROS., Youngstown, Ohio.  
THE ESTERMANN-VERKAMP-MURPHY CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
THE E. H. FRECHTLING CO., Hamilton, Ohio.  
BEDFORD & JONES, Lima, Ohio.  
J. S. WAGNER FLOUR CO., Springfield, Ohio.  
NEELY & FERRALL, Canton, Ohio.  
THE STANDARD CEREAL CO., Chillicothe, Ohio.  
SHANKS, PHILLIPS & CO., Memphis, Tenn.  
CHATTANOOGA FEED CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
WILSON GROCERY CO., Peoria, Ill.  
L. S. DONALDSON CO., Minneapolis, Minn.  
P. E. HOLMSTROM CO., Joliet, Ill.

WM. B. A. JURGENS, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
SARATOGA MILLING & GRAIN CO., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
C. G. MEAKER, Auburn, N. Y.  
BOOMHOWER GROCERY CO., Plattsburg, N. Y.  
J. E. MOLLOY & CO., Troy, N. Y.  
CHARLES ROCKWELL & CO., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
SEARS & PRUYN, Watertown, N. Y.  
R. H. McEWEN MILLING CO., Ogdensburg, N. Y.  
HENRY S. LEVY, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
H. C. BOHACK CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
WM. EVERITT CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
GRANGER & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.  
GRANGER & CO., Geneva, N. Y.  
GRANGER & CO., Hornell, N. Y.  
GRANGER & CO., Jamestown, N. Y.  
GRANGER & CO., Erie, Pa.  
GRANGER & CO., Warren, Pa.  
J. M. WYCKOFF, East Stroudsburg, Pa.  
LEWIS BROS. CO., Chester, Pa.  
T. H. THOMPSON & SON, Chester, Pa.  
WITMAN-SCHWARZ CO., Harrisburg, Pa.  
WITMAN-SCHWARZ CO., Carlisle, Pa.  
WITMAN-SCHWARZ CO., Lewistown, Pa.  
A. S. STAUFFER, Palmyra, Pa.  
PENN FLOUR COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
KEYSTONE COMMERCIAL CO., McKeesport, Pa.  
JAMESON, HEVENER & GRIGGS, St. Paul, Minn.



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